The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,069.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52	0
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...ne, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
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In the ...ative languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

...he Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.

BENGAL.
BIRTHS.

...AH'M—October 26th, the wife of R. Fuller Graham, Esq., ...of Tukvar, Darjeeling, of a son.

...OGG—October 30th, at Calcutta, the wife of Stuart Hogg, Esq., C. S., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.
BIRTHS.

...CHARDSON—October 27th, at Futtehgurh, the wife of Dr. Richardson, of a son.

...ESTMACOTT—October 28th, at Ellichpore, the wife of Major ... R. Westmacott, ... S. ..., Second in Command, 1st Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

...EAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR ...OAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, ...very fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "SATTARA," 1,250 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave GALLE..............	20
,, Carwar	12	,, Negapatam	23
,, Mangalore	13	,, Pondicherry	
,, Cannanore	14	,, Madras	24
,, Calicut	14	,, Coconada	26
,, Beypore	15	,, Vizagapatam	27
,, Cochin	16	,, Bimlipatam	27
,, Tuticorin	18	,, Gopalpore..............	
,, Colombo	19	,, CALCUTTA Arrive	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Nov.	Nov.	Down.	Nov.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	2	16	Leave Bussorah	20 &	4
,, Kurrachee	6	20	,, Fao	20	4
,, Guadur	7	21	,, Bushire	22	6
,, Muscat	10	24	,, Linga	24	8
,, B. Abbas	12	26	,, B. Abbas	26	10
,, Linga	13	27	,, Muscat	28	12
,, Bushire	16	30	,, Guadur	30	14
		Dec.		Dec.	
,, Fao	17	1	,, Kurrachee............	3	16
Arrive Bussorah	18	2	Arrive Bombay	5	19

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA TUTICORIN.

THE s. s. "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched to the above Ports about 15th proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st October 1868.

THE well known first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P M., viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co. Rampart Row.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 7th Nov., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Bengal," (2,185 tons, and 465 H. P.), Captain G. N. Hector, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 6th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

FOR LONDON.

(*To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.*)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "John Elliott," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "John Elliott."

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "L'Allegro," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Barque "L'Allegro."

Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "New Brunswick," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the Ship "New Brunswick."

Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Michael Angelo," Captain Edward Johns, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which Captain Edward Johns will land them on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Edward Johns will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us for countersignature.

BELL, VENTZ, AND LUCIUS,
Agents for Captain of the Ship "Michael Angelo."

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "MAGDALA," 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on the 20th November next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a Passage, in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England, via the Cape, for an European Insane. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 29th Oct. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and lately occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling-house for a large family. For particulars apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

TO BE LET—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No. 16, G. (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

On Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 72, 73, 74. No. 72 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No 73 do. P. E. Bendir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negreponte. Apply to Culliandass Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No. 34.

NOTICES.

BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a Second Dividend, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 3 (Rupees Three) per Share, on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday the 11th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesdays during the same hours.

JNO. A. J. SHAW, } Liquidators,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, }

12 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th Oct. 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Monday the 9th November, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings old, Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, and Copper old, Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c. Also Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Hawsers, Coir, Gunny Bags, Ensigns and Tanks Iron, &c., &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th Oct. 1868.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED)—RATES.

DISCOUNT.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Government Bills........................	4 per cent	
On Private Bills and Notes ..	6 per cent.	7 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	4 per cent.	5 per cent.
INTEREST.		
On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	4 per cent.	5 per cent.
On ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods.	6 do.	7 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit.........	5 do.	6 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompaneid by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz...	12 to	21
	Superfine do. do...	18 ,,	21
	Balbriggan embossed Silk do...	25	
	Fine Striped and Fancy Socks...	14 ,,	20
	Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton ...	25	
	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 ,,	18½
	Extra Super do. Mixed Striped..	21 ,,	24
	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
	Do. Fancy Striped	23	
	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks...	25 ,,	45
	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair ...	3 ,,	6
	Celebrated India Gauze under Vests........................	4½ ,,	6½
	Silk and Wool Pants...........	5 ,,	8
	India Gauze Pants..............	7 ,,	8
	Grey Merino Pants..............	6 ,,	8
	Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S SHIRTS	Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz....	45	0
	White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
	Do. Dress Do.	75	0
	Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
	Do. all Wool ,, ...	10	0
	Do. Cashmere ,, ...	10	8
	Spun Silk Shirts ,, ...	12	8
	French Printed Shirts per doz. ...	70	0
	Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
	Cashmere Do. ,, ...	20	0
	Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
	Prince of Wales Do. ,, ...	18	0
	THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS	The Pall Mall per dozen Rs.	7	0
	do. with Tie ,, ...	7	8
	The Belgian ,, ...	7	0
	do. with Tie ,, ...	7	8
	The Shakspear ,, ...	7	0
	do. with Tie ,, ...	7	8
	The Regent ,, ...	7	0
	The Indian ,, ...	7	0
	The Improved West End ,, ...	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.	The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
	The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
	The Bond Street do ... ,,	3	8
	The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
	The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
	An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
	Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
	India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
	The United Service Brace	3	0
	Bridle Leather Belts..............	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use ....per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders .... ,,		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to	30
,, ,, Chased	15 ,,	30
,, ,, Enameled	16 ,,	30
,, Sleeve Links	18 ,,	30
,, Shirt Studs	14 ,,	30
,, Scarf Rings..................................	8 ,,	12
,, Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 ,,	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20 to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 ,,	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 ,,	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12 ,,	35
Railway Rugs	1 ,,	50

Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY	Paris Hats	14	0
	Drab Shell Felt	10	8
	The Celt Black and Drabs ...	8	8
	The Jerome do. ...	7	8
	The Cantab do. ...	7	8
	The Isis do. ...	7	8
	The Derby do. ...	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands ,, Turban ,, ,, lined Cork. Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats..........Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Indian Hosiers.

MESSRS. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received Overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with, to merit a further continuance of the same.

Price Lists, post free on application, containing directions for self-measurement.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 1, East Street, Poona.
13th October 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, AND DEALERS in ELECTRO-PLATED WARE! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly, to meet the requirements of India wearers, and thought differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade mark, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NOTICES.

CHARITY COMBINED with PLEASURE.

On account of the Immense Success
THE "HADDINGTON" MINSTRELS

met with at both their last Entertainments (in the P. and O Co.'s Music Hall,) and having obtained the patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, they intend giving a Performance at the

GRANT ROAD THEATRE
on
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9TH,
in aid of the
MERCHANT SEAMAN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

As they intend making a change in their Programme, it is to be hoped that their former Supporters will again favour them with their presence. By permission the excellent Band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers will be in attendance. Tickets can be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen; also at CHESSON and WOODHALL'S, and at the SHIPPING OFFICE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved)	4	Upper Boxes	2
Stalls	3	Pit	1

R. H. BERGMAN, Manager.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—Notice is hereby given that Vehar Water will be entirely shut off from the Island on Saturday next, the 7th instant, at about 6 A.M., and that the Main will probably remain closed till 6 P.M., on the same day.

Houses should therefore be provided with the requisite supply of Water on Friday afternoon.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

ARRIVAL OF NEW HORSES.

SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs respectfully to inform them that he has just received a new and the first batch of Superior HIGH CAST ARAB HORSES from BUSSORAH, UNEEZA, and NUZDEE, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c.

New Sonapoor Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay,
12th Oct. 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for the Roads near the Churney Road Station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to be delivered on or before the noon of the 12th instant.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plans can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent from the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. *Retail*—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS. *Agencies*—PARIS—PAU—BAGNERES DE BIGORRE—BAGNERES DE LUCHON—CANNES—NICE—BIARRITZ—SAN REMO—HYERES—DIEPPE—BRUSSELS.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we are in the best position to meet the requirements of the Indian public.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted. These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped by our own Bordeaux House.

per doz.	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do......	,, 25 0	,, 14 0
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do......	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
,, 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do......	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do......	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do......	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule do......	,, 13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do......	,, 22 0	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded..............	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	,, 26
Macon, ditto	,, 21
Chablis, ditto	,, 22

The finest Dry CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	,, 32 0	,, 17 8
Good Sparkling ,, ditto	,, 27 0	,, 14 8

GERMAN WINES
Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel Sparkling Hock or Moselle Silver foil	,, 32	,, 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger, ...	,, 25	,, ...
Hock ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	,, ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer, ...	,, 26	,, ...
,, ,, Hocheimer, ...	,, 23	,, ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior............	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do ,, 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry............	,, 22 0
do ,, 1, Brown seal, pale and dry..............	,, 22 0
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine........	,, 18 8
do ,, 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine...	,, 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)................	,, 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruitly........................	Rs. 30 0	
1st quality, Black seal, a Desert Wine; mature	,, 24 8	14-8
2nd do Red seal, a good second quality Wine	,, 18 9	

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule ..	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality..............	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish..	23
,, Scotch..	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case).................	21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best..........................	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., CAN BE SUPPLIED THEM MOST ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozens at one time for re-sale, can learn terms or application at our Offices in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business, we have been entrusted with the sale of MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our offices.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

25 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

MR. J. NEUBERG having arranged to extend his business, offers the undermentioned Articles at a Discount of 25 per cent for Cash only.

FANCY GOODS—suitable for Christmas and New Year Gifts.

ALBUMS—large Quarto, very elegantly bound in Russia Leather.

LADIES' COMPANIONS, WORK BOXES, Dressing Cases, Portfolios, Cigar Cases, Portemonaes &c., &c.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, the finest collection in Bombay, only lately imported, ex "Sir John Lawrence," comprising—

Flower Vases.	Card Trays.
Bouquet-holders.	Butter Cups.
Jewel Cases.	Toilet Sets.
&c., &c.,	&c.

GOLD BEADINGS—for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls, in great variety.

MUSICAL BOXES—lately Imported, playing from four to twelve Tunes. Several Boxes playing only Hindoostanee airs.

WATCHES—best Geneva make, Gold, Silver and Gilt.

JET ORNAMENTS—viz., Watch Guards, Necklaces, Bracelets, Ear Rings, &c.

IMITATION JEWELLERY—Combs, Earrings, Bracelets, &c.

PENCIL CASES, by Mordan—Gold, Silver and Ivory.

OIL PAINTINGS AND OIL PRINTS—perfect work of Art.

EMBROIDERY—for Cushions, finished and half finished, most elegant designs.

PERFUMERY—comprising the latest Perfumes from E. Rimmell, London and Pever, Paris.

TOILETTE SOAP—superior quality, by W. Rieger, of London.

TOYS—the most extensive assortment lately Imported, ex "Cilminar," suitable for Children of any age.

CROQUET GAMES, Magic Lanterns, various in-door and out-door Games, Picture Books, Scientific Toys, Hand Looking Glasses, &c.

TABLE LINEN—English Damask Towels, Napkins, &c., from 4 feet square to 8 by 20 feet, Washing Towels, &c.

COUNTERPANES, for single and double Beds.

WALL PAPER—a New and Extensive Stock of about 4,000 Rolls, latest patterns and designs.

STENCIL PLATES—complete Alphabet and Numbers, from ¼ inch to 3 inches.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for a Building for the accommodation of Offices of Public Works Officers at Bombay, to be delivered on or before the noon of the 12th instant.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plans can also be seen.

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J. A. FULLER, Lt.-Col. R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.
CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cherootists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

BRANDS.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

Under the most careful superintendence of MR. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* CUTTER.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards, SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

COCOA.

The purity and delicacy of

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA

have secured for it, in England and India, an unequalled and ever-increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS.

As a nutritious diet drink for invalids predisposed to dyspepsia or biliary derangement, it is far superior to Tea or Coffee; and for *all sick or sound*, it is the best possible beverage to use for the Chota Hasri.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
In sealed canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each, p. lb	1 4	1 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

MADE TO MEASURE BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN CUTTER.

SUITS—Washing	Rs. 25
SUITS—Flannel	Rs. 28
SUITS—Stout Jean...	Rs. 28
SUITS—Angola	Rs. 25
SUITS—Tweed	Rs. 22
SUITS—Extra Super. Black Cloth...	Rs. 45
COATS—Office	Rs. 6
COATS—Lounge	Rs. 10
COATS—Double Breasted	Rs. 14
COATS—Hip Pocket	Rs. 25
TROUSERS—White Drill ... Per dozen, Rs. 36.	Rs. 3-8
TROUSERS—Woollen	Rs. 6
TROUSERS—Angola	Rs. 10
TROUSERS—Fancy Doe Skin ...	Rs. 14
TROUSERS—Black Dress... ...	Rs. 22
SHIRTS—Best Long Cloth, half doz.	Rs. 28
SHIRTS—Colored Cambric, half doz.	Rs. 16
SHIRTS—With Fancy Dress Fronts.	Rs. 45
SUITS—Sleeping (Cotton)... ...	Rs. 8
SUITS—Sleeping (Woollen) ...	Rs. 16
HATS—Dress (Black Silk) Rs. 8 to	Rs. 12
HATS—Drab felt Shell. Rs. 4 to	Rs. 10
HATS—Oxford ... ...Rs. 2 to	Rs. 6
HATS—Jerome ... ...Rs. 3 to	Rs. 6
HATS—Hunting ...Rs. 2 to	Rs. 12
HATS—Napier ... ...Rs. 10 to	Rs. 14
HELMETS—*New Shape*..Rs. 6 to	Rs. 12
HELMETS—Cavalry ...Rs. 10 to	Rs. 12
HATS—Pith ... ...Rs. 2 to	Rs. 4
CAPS—Travelling ...Rs. 2 to	Rs. 3-8
CAPS—Scotch ... ...Rs. 3-8 to	Rs. 5
CAPS—Smoking... ...Rs. 4 to	Rs. 20

ORDERS EXECUTED with PUNCTUALITY and DESPATCH.

SOUZA, PRYER, & Co.

38, Meadow Street.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE
BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

KEATING'S COUCH LOZENGES. UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLET.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.

It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

Sold in tins and bottles of various es.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This Powder is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMALS, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

NOTICES.

LAW PARCHMENT
Sheets 27 by 23 inches.
Rs. 2-8 per Sheet.
SOUNDY & Co.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 64 each.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

KEROSINE LAMPS.—Just received a large consignment of Kerosine Lamps of various and elegant designs.

Kerosine Hand Lamps..................	Rs. 2
Kerosine Table Lamps from	Rs. 10

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ICE MACHINES.—Just to hand a fresh stock of CARRIES' ICE-MAKING MACHINE, of the improved kind, at greatly reduced prices for Cash.

To make 2½ lbs. each operation Rs. 125.
,, ,, 4½ ,, ,, ,, ,, 225.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.—This is a new and most useful description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided into small divisions, and contains two spring Inks, and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Under Tray in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

The above is fully illustrated in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

MASONIC JEWELS.—A large assortment of very beautiful Masonic Jewels has just been received by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. at whose Establishment they may be inspected.

The following is a list of principal:—

Silver Gilt Excellent Masters' Jewels ....Rs.	18
Gold do. do. do....................	30
Gold Mounted Mark (Cornelian)............................	22
do. do. (Pearl)	22
Silver Gilt Royal Arch Jewel Brilliant	25
do. do. do.	36
do. do. do.	40
Hall Marked 18 Carat Royal Arch Brilliant	105
do. do. do.	95
Past Masters' Jewels Oval Wreath with Gold Edges and Emblems and Rose Diamond Eye	100
Chased Silver Gilt P. M. Jewel Bright Gold Emblems on Enamel	42
Red Cross Knight with Serpent and Cross	28
P. M. Jewel Gift Emblems under Glass	25
Silver Knight Templars' Star with Cube	21
Ark Mariners' Silver Gilt Jewel	15
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass	22
18 Carat Gold Red Enamelled R. C. P. K. T............	30
Silver Gilt Knight of Malta's Cross	12
do. Royal Arch Jewel................................	33

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—The Improved Instruments made for India to the express order of SOUNDY & Co. are much lighter than those formerly manufactured, thereby enabling Ladies to get a firmer hold, and giving greater power of execution and brilliancy; those constructed with steel vibrators, have the advantage of never getting out of tune, and are used by the principal Professors in England.

THE TREBLE CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.

With 48 Keys, full compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1. A very excellent Instrument in Mahogany Box, strongly recommended.	Rs. 70.
No. 2. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i. e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box	Rs. 100.
No. 3. Ditto, highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, metal inlaid, and silver-tipped metal studs, in Rosewood Box	Rs 150.
No. 4. The Patent Concert Concertina Amboyna ends, inlaid, gilt studs, and tempered steel vibrators &c., &c., in Amboyna Box,...	Rs. 225.

This Instrument is specially suitable for presentation to a Lady, and cannot be surpassed in tone and finish.

THE BARITONE CONCERTINA

Is, in pitch, exactly one octave lower than the Treble Concertina; and the fingering being precisely similar in both instruments, any person already acquainted with the one can with very little practice perform on the other.

The Baritone is peculiarly adapted for the performance of Sacred Music, and as an accompaniment to the voice. It is also an excellent substitute for the Tenor Violin (or Viola) and the Violoncello; enabling the performer to take either of these parts in a concerted piece.

The tone of the Baritone Concertina is rich, full, and sonorous; it seldom gets out of order, and rarely requires tuning.

Compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

Best finished Rosewood Instrument, with metal studs, in Rosewood Box, Rs. 250.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

A very large Stock of these Instruments continually on Sale.

20 to 28 keys	Rs. 15 to 35
20 keys, "Organ" tone or "Voix Celeste," from	Rs. 25 to 50

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY STEAMER "RANGOON" ON SATURDAY LAST

	Rs.	A.
A Treatise on Optics; or, light and sight, theoretically and practically treated, &c. By E. Nugent, C. E ....Rs.	3	12
Cavendish on Whist. 8th edn. 1868	2	12
Kirke's Handbook of Physiology. 6th edn., edited by W. M. Baker	7	12
Adventures on the Great Hunting Grounds of the World. Illustrated. By V. Mennier	3	12
Cassell's Illustrated Readings. Second Series, edited by Tom Hood	5	12
Fun. Vol. 7. New Series. March to Sept...............	3	8
St Paul's Magazine. Vols. 1 and 2.........................	11	8
Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates. 2 Vols. By R. Owen, F. R. S.	31	8
Plays.—Mummy, and Box and Cox Married, &c. Each	0	8
Maunder's Treasuries. 9 vols. complete	58	0
Beeton's Book of Birds. Illustrated	2	12
NEW FRENCH NOVEL.		
Une Veuve. Par L'Auteur de L'Officer Pauvre	2	4
NEW GERMAN NOVELS.		
Georg der Zweite und die schone Minette	2	12
Rauch. Aus dem russischen des Jwan Turgenjew	4	0
Ein Familienschmuck Liebesfreud u Liebesleid	2	0
Hugo von Trymberg, der Meistersanger	2	0
Rose Blatten. Von R. Schenk	3	12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 13th October 1868.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869,
RECEIVED BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.
[*Nett Cash Prices.*]

No.			Rs.	A.
1	—Quarto, 7½ by 9½	—one day to a page, with Sunday..............	6	4
2	— ditto	—two do., div. perpendicularly. do	4	12
2H	— ditto	—ditto, divided horizontally, do	4	12
3	— ditto	—three ditto, without Sunday..............	3	12
3B	— ditto	—ditto, for Dr. and Cr. ditto.	5	0
4	— ditto	—four ditto with Sunday.......	3	4
4B	— ditto	—two ditto Dr. & Cr. without Sunday	4	8
5	— ditto	—six ditto, without Sunday..	2	8
8	—8vo. 4½ by 7½	—One ditto, with Sunday.....	4	0
9	— ditto	—Two ditto, ditto.......	3	8
10	— ditto	—Three ditto, ditto......	3	0
11	— ditto	—Three ditto, without Sunday..............	2	8
11B	— ditto	—ditto on two pages do. Dr. & Cr..............	3	12
11D	— ditto	—ditto left for memos, right for cash..............	3	12
12	—Small 8vo. 3½ by 6	Enlarged 2 days to a page, with S..............	2	8
12	— ditto	—3 days to a page, with Sunday..............	2	0
13	— ditto	—Enlarged, 2 ditto without S	2	4
13B	— ditto	—3 days on 2 pages, for Dr. and Cr..............	2	8
13C	— ditto	—6 ditto left for memos, right for cash	1	8
13D	— ditto	—3 ditto	2	8
13E	— ditto	—6 ditto for Dr. and Cr. accounts..............	1	8
14	—Small long 8vo. 3½ by 7½	—Enlarged, 2 days on page, with Sunday.......	2	8
17	—Large 18mo. 3½ by 5	—7 ditto (pocket size) ...	0	6
17D	— ditto	—for accounts..............	0	12
18	— ditto	—7 ditto..............	2	0
20	—Large 32mo.	—7 ditto..............	1	12
21D	— ditto	—7 ditto, for memos. and cash..............	0	12
22	—Small 12mo. 3 by 4½	—7 ditto, in the opening	1	4
23D	— ditto	—7 ditto, for memos and cash..............	0	12
31	—Folio, interleaved with blotting paper		1	10
	— —, not interleaved		1	2
32	— —, interleaved, Rs 1½; not interleaved.......		0	10
33	*Quarto*, ditto Rs. 1½; ditto		1	2
34	— ditto Rs. 1¼; ditto		0	12
35	Octavo, ditto Rs. 1¼; ditto		0	12
51	Folio 8 by 12½—1 day to a page, with Sunday ...		8	18
52	ditto —2 days ditto		7	0
53	ditto —3 days, Dr. and Cr. on 2 pages...		5	8
55	ditto —6 days, without Sunday............		3	0
55B	ditto —6 days, for Dr. and Cr. on 2 pages.		5	8
12	Enlarged, tuck binding, pocket book		3	4
13	— ditto ditto		3	8
17D	— ditto ditto		1	2
21D	— ditto ditto		1	8
23D	— ditto ditto		1	8

Russia Leather Everlasting Covers with Chubb's Locks, for Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 at Rs. 7½ each.

☞ *All the above are nett cash prices.*

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 13th October, 1868.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 5th November.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee New	240 to 242
Akote New	240 to 242
Broach	235 to 240
Dhollera	248 to 250
Bhownuggur	248 to 250
Veeraval	230 to 235
Vingorla	235 to 237
Dharwar Sawginned	250 to 255
Khandeish	230 to 232
Barsee	230 to 232

Ready sale 450 Candies. Market rising.

CALCUTTA.—30th October, 1868.

Government Securities.—Several sales were reported in 4 per cents., a few at Rs. 5-8, and the larger amounts at Rs. 5-6 discount. A transaction took place in 4½ per cents. at Rs. 1-8 premium, 5 per cents. of 1856-57 sold in the forenoon at Rs. 8-8 premium, and in afternoon there were buyers at Rs. 8-10. Some insignificant amounts of 5½ per cents. sold at Rs. 13-8 and 13-10 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares.—4 sold at Rs. 1,737½, and 3 at Rs. 1,740 each.

National Bank shares.—One purchase of 4 shares was reported at Rs. 133, and another of 35 shares at 132 each.

Beerbhoom Coal Co.—The half-yearly shareholders' meeting was adjourned to the 16th December.

A batch of Equitable Coal Co's shares changed hands at Rs. 170.

Another lot of Goosery Cotton Mill Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 200.

A sale of 80 shares in the Punjab Trading Co. was reported at 25 per share of Rs. 100 paid up.

A time-bargain contract in Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares was effected at Rs. 110, for delivery in 2 months.

Several purchases of Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, in small lots, were made at Rs. 280 for cash, and some time-bargain contracts were reported at Rs. 285 for deliveries in one month, and Rs. 290 for two months.

In Tea Companies' shares the transactions were—of Dehra Doons at Rs. 3; Kurseongs and Darjeelings, contributory shares, (yesterday and to-day) at Rs. 175 discount, or Rs. 25 per share; and Lower Assams at Rs. 5.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—November 5.

Cresswell, Captain, 49th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.

Orwin, Assistant Surgeon, 49th Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.

Clifford, Mr., Superintendent of Army Schools, on duty, from Poona.

Feilden, Paymaster, 18th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.

Boyd, Captain, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—November 5.

Conssmaker, Lieutenant, Revenue Survey S. M. C., to join, to Sholapore.

Orwin, Assistant Surgeon, 49th Regiment, on duty, to Deesa.

Louis, Captain, Attached 6th Regiment N. I., to join from leave, to Ahmedabad.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Military Department.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Colonel J. Field, C.B., Commanding Her Majesty's 10th Regiment N. I., for one year.

Captain A. W. Godson, attached to H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., and Surgeon J. Mennie, for two years.

Surgeon C. Robertson, M.D., of the Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon H. Atkins, Civil Surgeon, Tanna, is allowed a furlough to Europe from the 7th November 1868, for fifteen months, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

Major R. Burd, Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and four months, under Rule 9 of Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Major H. Pitman, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. Pym, Royal Engineers, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Service from the 31st December 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Gray, Commanding 16th Regiment N. I., assumed command of the Ahmednuggur Brigade on the 13th ultimo, on the departure of Brigadier General Forbes on medical certificate.

Lieutenant W. F. O. Boulderson, 2nd Wing Subaltern H. M.'s 36th Regiment Madras N. I., is permitted to proceed to Ootacamund with leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate.

Major H. R. Garden, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Quartermaster General, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant F. M. Rocke, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Political Department.

Major J. F. Lester, Commissioner for the Settlement of Boundary Disputes between the Baroda and Joonaghur States, is allowed privilege leave of absence for a period of two months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Gottlieb Sigg, as Acting Consul for Italy, at Bombay.

Judicial Department.

Lieutenant C. Hay, Assistant Superintendent of Police Tanna, acted as First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police from 13th August to 6th September 1868.

Major W. Y. H. Shortt to be District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District.

Captain F. P. Bartholomew to be District Superintendent of Police in the Kulladghee District.

Major J. H. Henderson, District Superintendent of Police in the Poona District, is specially authorized to grant licenses under Section 28 and Clause 3 of Section 32 of Act 31 of 1860 (An Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give powers of disarming in certain cases), within the Poona District, under the general control of the Magistrate of that District.

Azum Keshuvlal Hiralal, Probationary Mamlutdar of Bulsar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Surat District.

Mr. H. J. Duggan, 2nd Class Inspector of Police in the Kaira District, has passed an examination in the Guzerathi Language according to the rules of the 12th August 1863, for the Vernacular examination of Police Officers.

Revenue Department.

Mr. Francis Turner, Cotton Inspector, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Financial Department.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner, Collector of Khandeish, has been granted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India an extention of leave for four months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duties:—Covenanted, Mr. R. White, on expiration of leave, Mr. W. D'Oyly, Collector of Ahmednuggur, on 23rd October 1868, via Marseilles. Uncovenanted, Mr. R. H. Showell, 2nd Magistrate of Police, Bombay, and Mr. R. C. Beynon, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, on expiration of leave.

Public Works Department.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel E. Southey, R.E., to act as Controller of Public Works Accounts.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieutenant C. Mant, R. E., to be Executive Engineer, Colaba.

Lieutenant J. H. R. Cruickshank, R.E. to be Executive Engineer, Kulladghee.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Southey, R.E., received charge of the Controller of Public Works Accounts from Lieutenant E. A. Trevor, R. E., on the forenoon of the 3rd November 1868.

Colonel Jenkin Jones, R.E., is appointed an Executive Engineer 1st Grade, and to act as Superintending Engineer 1st Class 1st Grade, with effect from the 15th October 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Southey, R.E., is appointed an Executive Engineer 1st Grade, with effect from the 3rd November 1868.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A., is appointed Joint Chaplain at Poona.

The Reverend W. Jones, Joint Chaplain at Kurrachee, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, from the 16th November 1868.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr. P. Hewett to be 3rd Class Inspector of Police of Ahmedabad, vice Cawashaw.

Azum Cawashaw Rustomjee to be 3rd Class Inspector of Police of Broach, vice Hemchund Tribhowan, deceased.

Azum Heerjeebhoy Jeewanjee to be 4th Class Inspector of Police of Broach, vice Mr. P. Hewett.

Southern Division.

Mr. E. R. Gardiner is appointed Probationary Inspector G. I. P. Railway Police, for duty at Nassick.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Mr. Doig, Assistant Executive Engineer Lower Narra, has passed an examination in the Sindee language, according to the rules prescribed in Chapter V. of the Public Works Code.

Mirza Gholam Hydar, Cotwall of Johee, in the Kurrachee Collectorate, is vested with the powers of a 1st Class Subordinate Magistrate in the Kurrachee District.

ulputrai wullud Jeytaram, Head Moonshee Syudpoor oka, in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, is vested with the r of a 2nd Class Subordinate Magistrate in the Shikar District.

OTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

r. A. Cumming joined his appointment as Assistant Super ndent in the Ahmednuggur Survey on the 26th ultimo, in forenoon.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—5th November.

ndon	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	to £2 5s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 10 to 12	per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram		Nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel	Commander.	From.
Nov. 5	Chanticleer	Dodds	Zanzibar, Sept 28.
	Princess of Wales	Le Gallais	London, June 26.
	Augusta	Waticburg	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Nov. 5	Royal Albert	Davies	Cochin.
	George Kendall	Ward	Colombo.
	Paulus	Zangerli	Colombo.
	Walter Baine	Scurr	Galle.
	Shawool Hamid	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Himalaya (s)	Lewis	Malabar Coast and Madras.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Malta, to China.

Ship Calcutta, to Liverpool.

Ship Indian Chief, to Liverpool.

Steamer Columbian, to Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 30	Sapphire	Sciders	Liverpool, June 23.
	Calcutta Merchant	Mahomed Sarra	Muscat, Sept. 4.
	Fez Rohoman	Nacoda	Muscat, Sept. 7.
	Astracan	Page	Liverpool, July 3.
	Futty Moombarrack	Nacoda	Muscat, Sept. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 30	Moulmein (s)	—	—
	Busheer (s)	—	—
	Lady Palmerston	—	—
	Superb	—	—
	Sea Gull	—	—

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 30	Napoleon	—	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 30	Bleng	—	Gopaulpore
	Abyssinia (s)	Templeton	Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen willing to join in re-establishing the old Bombay Yacht Club are invited, by the undersigned, to meet at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M.

G. F. HENRY,
T. TAYLOR,
G. T. ROBINSON, } Secretaries, pro. tem.

Bombay, 5th November 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, the 23rd November, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:—

To receive Accounts to 30th June 1868.

To elect Directors for the ensuing year.

To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix to their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th November 1868.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

SATURDAY EVENING, 7TH NOVEMBER.

A GREAT BILL!

THE WHOLE OF THIS POWERFUL COMPANY IN A GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, EVENING, 10TH NOVEMBER.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE BROTHERS RIDGWAY, AND GREATEST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

Doors open at half-past Eight; commence at Nine.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class,	Rs. 5	Third Class	Rs. 2
Second Class	„ 3	Fourth Class	„ 1

First Class Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Company's, and at the Circus daily.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

PROCLAMATION—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Fifth Sessions of 1868 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Friday the 20th day of November, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 4th day of November 1868, and in the thirty-second year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

ANDREW HAY, Sheriff.

SOUNDY AND CO.

SURVEYING AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.

Six inch Transit Theodolites with Vertical Circle illuminated axis, and three Tangent-screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, complete in Mahogany box, with brass lock and handle and brass screwed at corners	Rs. 500	0
Six inch Theodolites, Everest's pattern, with three Tangent screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, flush vernier plates, complete as above	450	0
Six inch Everest's Theodolite, with three Tangent screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, bevelled vernier plates, complete as above	400	0
A variety of other Theodolites kept in stock.		

LEVELS AND LEVELLING INSTRUMENTS.

Fourteen inch Dumpy Levels Bronzed, with Compass, complete with Tripod Stand, and strong Mahogany box for Level	250	0
Ten inch Dumpy Level, complete as above	225	0
Sopwith's Fourteen feet Levelling Staff, each	45	0
Spirit Levels, 18 inches long, solid brass with adjusting screws, fitted in strong Oak Boxes	50	0
Brass Spirit Level, 12 inch, with cross Tube for Vertical and Horizontal use and adjusting screws.	25	0
Plain Spirit Levels set in Ebony with Brass surface plate, 12 inch Rs. 8. 24 inch Rs. 16. 36 inch Rs. 24.		
CLINOMETER of Ivory with German Silver fittings, Spirit Level and Compass in leather case	60	0
Do. do. of Boxwood and Brass in leather case	25	0

PRISMATIC COMPASES POCKET SEXTANTS,

Three and half inch, with silver graduated ring divided to 360 degrees, in leather sling case with Tripod stand complete	75	0
Do. do. do. 4 inch complete as above	85	0
Do. do. do. 4½ inch complete as above	100	0
Pocket Sextants, three inch, with Telescope, complete in leather sling case	85	0
OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat leather cases latest improved	14	0

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, and bow pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, beam compass, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, 5 inch hair dividers, bow pen, bow pencil, proportional compasses, 14 cakes of best water colors, Indian Ink, Brushes, India rubber, China tile, Six 12 inch Plotting scales and offsets 12 inch rolling parallel ruler with Ivory scale on each edge, Ivory Sector 6 inch Ivory Protractor, and 6 inch Ivory Parallel ruler	160	0
Handsome French Polished Walnut two tray box, German Silver bound corners, containing Magazine set of Electrum double joined, needle pointed Instrument as follows:— Spring bow compass, bow pen, bow pencil, 3 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch sector joined dividers, with lengthening bar, pen, and pencil, 5 inch hair dividers, proportional compass, colors, Indian ink, rubber, brushes, China tile, Ivory sector, Ivory rule, and 6 inch Ivory protractor	135	0
A precisely similar set without the proportional compass, and without German silver corners to box	120	0
A French Polished Rosewood-box, containing a set of Electrum instruments as follows:—6 inch sector jointed needle pointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lenthening bar, needle pointed bow pen and pencil, a set of spring bows, 5 inch hair dividers, 2 Ivoy handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch Ivory protractor Ivory ruler, and Ivory sector	110	0
A Rosewood Box containing precisely similar set without the needle points	100	0
A French Polished Mahogany Box of best German silver Instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, bow pen, bow pencil, a set of spring bows, 2 Ivory handle pens, 6 inch Ivory protractor, Ivory sector, and Ivory ruler	75	0
Mahogany French Polished Box, containing a set of German Silver Instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, hair dividers, bow pen and pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory sector, Ivory protractor and Ivory ruler	50	0
A Mahogany French Polished Box, containing a set of brass instruments with steel points as follows:—6 inch dividers, with pen and pencil leg, 5 inch dividers, bow pen and pencil, Ivory handle pen, box wood 6 inch protractor and ebony parallel ruler	25	0

⁂ SOUNDY & Co. have an immense stock of Instrument Cases not above enumerated, varying in prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. S. & Co. call particular attention to a superior POCKET CASE of Instruments, which is well adapted as a Present.

Proportional Compasses, German Silver, in neat morocco cases	25	0
Pocket Turn in compass, Electrum, in a morocco case	26	0
Napier Compass, Electrum, in case, very compact.	22	0
Hair Dividers, Electrum, 5 inch	7	0
Do. do 6 inch	8	0
Brass Dividers of various sizes from 3 to Rs.	7	0
Ebony handle drawing Pens	3	0
Ivory do. do. do.	3	6
Do. do. jointed	4	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

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Heath on Diseases of the Jaw	Rs. 9	0
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Illustrated London News Almanac 1869	0	12
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Tom Holt's Log, by W. S. Hayward	1	8
Harry's Ladder to Learning	3	12
Griffith's Artillerist Manual. New edition, 1868	5	12
Home's Tales of the Spirit World	0	12
Claret's Freemasonry, with lock and key	24	0
Second Mrs. Tillotson	1	8
Lockyer's Elementary Astronomy	4	4
Bacon's Essay. Golden Treasury Series	3	0
The Practical Horsemanship, by Harry Hieover	3	12
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Children's Musical Companion	3	0
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Figuier's World before the Deluge	12	0
——— Vegetable World	15	0
——— Ocean World	15	0
——— Insect World	15	0
Crabb's English Synonyms	11	4
Equire within upon Everything	1	12
Churchell's Manual of Midwifery	9	0
Novello's Hadyn's Creation	1	8
——— Handel's Messiah	1	8
Miss Braddon's Aurora Flood, Lady Audley's Secret, Eleanor's Victory, Doctor's Wife, Only a Clod, Sir Jasper's Tenant, Lady Lisle, Lady's Mile, Henry Dunbar, Birds of Prey, Trail of the Serpent, Captain of the Vulture, John Marchmont's Legacy.—Each	1	8
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, Illustrated	16	0
Proctor's Legends and Lyrics. Illustrated	16	0
Jean Ingelow's Poems. Illustrated	16	0
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome. Illustrated	16	0
Ingoldsby Legends. Illustrated	16	0
Moore's Lalla Rookh Illustrated	16	0
Aytoun's Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers. Illustrated.	16	0
Moore's Irish Melodies. Illustrated	16	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Tenders are hereby invited, to be lodged up till noon on Saturday 7th instant, for effecting repairs necessary to the Ship "New Brunswick." For further particulars apply to Captain Suckling on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "Princess of Wales," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Le Gallais will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after leaving the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us for countersignature.

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co.,
Agents for Barque "Princess of Wales."

Bombay, 5th November 1868.

NOW READY, PART IV. OF

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD.

Containing full Reports of the numerous Meetings of the Bench of Justices, from 1st July to 31st September.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

Contents of Part IV.

Quarterly General Meeting of the Bench of Justices.
  Notices of Motion.
  Government Debt for Water Rate.
  Transfer of Victoria Gardens to Municipality.
  Overbridges Contribution.
  Bombay Jails.
  Main Drainage.
  Draft Building Act.
  Municipal License Tax.
  Proceedings of Finance Committee.
  Gas Company.
  Sanction of Estimates.
  Municipality's Outstandings.
  Appointment of Acting Health Officer.
Adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Bench.
  Financial Position of the Municipality.
  Changes in Finance Committee.
  Miscellaneous.
Special General Meeting of the Bench.
  Dr. Hewlett's Leave of Absence.
  Appointment of Acting Health Officer.
Adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Bench.
  Petition from Inhabitants of Naigaum.
  „ from Mr. F. A. Nazareth.
  „ from Bhau Byrojee.
  „ from Inhabitants of Bhosaree Moola Street.
  „ from Mr. P. Higgins.
  Proposed Loan of Eight Lakhs.
Adjourned Special Meeting of the Bench.
  Proposed Census.
  Alterations and Reductions in Municipal Establishments
  Duties of the Consulting Health Officer.
Special Meeting of the Bench.
  Municipal License Tax.
Mr. J. Mackinlay on Remedies for the Smoke Nuisance.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

Containing the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the B. B. and C. I. Line, &c.

Contents:—

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway
  Scinde Railway
  Punjaub Railway
  East Indian Railway
  Eastern Bengal Railway
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
  Great Southern of India Railway
  Indian Branch Railway
  Delhi Railway.
  Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. and O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Imperiales
  Austrian Lloyds
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
  British India Steam Navigation Company
  Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
  China Steamers
  Indus Steam Flotilla
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Dak Companies:—
  Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
  Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
  North Western Dak Company
  Inland Transit Company.
  Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
  David's Horse Carriage Dak
  Delhi and Umritsur Dak
  Punjaub and North Western Company
  Commercial Transport Association Company
  Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
  Victoria Horse Dak.
  Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following Agents:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodha
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1868.

Whatever may be the fate of the Town Dues Bill, wrongfully so styled, because it is an Octroi and Transit Duties Bill, there is one subject which, in future, will receive the most earnest attention. It is perfectly manifest that one and the most efficient cause of this hiatus on the municipal exchequer—for "this effect defective comes by cause"—has been the great laxity in the system of collection. Upon this matter no authorities more trustworthy than Captain Hancock and Mr. Currey could be cited. Members of the Finance Committee, both familiar with the examination of accounts, they are not likely to be in error; and they unite in pointing out that an ineffective system of collection has prevailed in the administration of the town. It has or had become a habit to permit the accumulation of arrears, and the slackness of supervision is manifest from the fact that many thousands of rupees could lie for months stowed away in the keeping of a shroff. A more decisive example of imperfect control, and of an inferior system, could not be produced. We do not wish to dwell upon a point which has already produced a bitter crop of personal irritation and painful scenes: but it would be a great mistake to allow the fact to pass without deriving from it the real lesson it conveys. Plainly greater severity and regularity of control is required, in order that justice may be done to the Municipality, and the risk of any similar incident, throwing discredit upon the administration, may be removed. In like manner the taxes sanctioned by the Legislative Council should be collected. When we read that so large a sum as twenty-five lakhs was in arrear so recently as July last, one is not at all surprised at the financial difficulties that beset the administration. Even now, it seems, there are still about twelve lakhs outstanding; and we must agree with Mr. Currey and Captain Hancock that the relaxed system of collection, whatever may have been the cause, is the origin of the inevitable troubles arising from an empty exchequer. It is candidly admitted, and deserves to be recognized, that the imperfection of the Municipal Act has not inconsiderably contributed to this lamentable state of things. But now the causes are known a remedy may be applied, and in the meantime it will surely be possible to reduce still further the large total of the arrears. With such a potent fact staring them in the face it is really wonderful how the supporters of octroi and transit duties can push on their demands for the adoption of taxes condemned and swept away wherever the people or their rulers understand the true interest of cities and states. It is especially wonderful in Bombay, because she seems to have been designed by nature for a great commercial city, the enduring prosperity of which can be best consolidated by securing the nearest approximation to free trade.

Light-house building has always been considered worthy of the attention of the most eminent engineers of the day. The names of the celebrated engineers of England are so intimately connected with the various light-houses on the English coast, as to make it manifest that the building of a light-house is a fit employment for the most skilful men. The engineers who are famous for the successful construction of our principal light-houses, such as Smeaton or Rennie, owe no small part of their renown to these works.

In this country, however, it is considered that men of such ability are not required for this purpose, and the heaven-born constructionists of the Royal Engineers are allowed to exercise their ingenuity and experiment with imperial funds in their futile endeavours to construct enduring masonry. This is the case with the determination of Government as to the erection of the Prongs light-house.

We are at present fortunate enough to have amongst us Civil Engineers of known ability, and who have had special training in this branch of the profession. Why then have Government not availed themselves of their services, and by this means ensured proper construction at the minimum cost?

There is no doubt that the gentleman entrusted by Government to carry out this design is a clever and intelligent engineer, but he has never had any experience in this particular kind of employment. Should he do his work well and successfully, then he will deserve all the praise and reward that Government can confer on him, but the chances are great against his doing so, not from any want of ability or attention, but merely from his inexperience in this special branch of engineering. On the same principle Government might employ a maker of pill boxes to construct a first class iron clad vessel of war—merely because he was a carpenter.

What occasion there is for the erection of a light-house so close to the Colaba light is only known to Government. We understand that the Harbour Pilotage Board has protested against the site determined on by the Government Engineers. Their argument is, that if a new light is required, it should be placed as far out on the Prongs as possible, and not within a mile of Colaba. What improvement this can make to the lighting of the Harbour, remains to be seen: at present it is to us quite incomprehensible.

It was a fortunate thing for the port that the Harbour Board had the opportunity of building the present Kennery Light-house. The whole cost of this work was Rs. 1,15,000, whereas the estimated cost of the P. W. D. for a similar building was Rs. 2,75,000. The estimate of a well known contracting firm for the erection of a light-house on the Prongs was Rs. 2,75,000, and the present sanctioned estimate of Government is Rs. 5,20,000. These discrepancies speak for themselves, and when the result shows how ignorance and inexperience of this work increase the estimate, we shall have another monument of P. W. D. incompetency and Government extravagance.

We are rejoiced to learn that a proposal has been set afloat for the re-establishment of the old Bombay Yacht Club. The project has come forth under excellent auspices, and it ought to be successfully carried out. Indeed it is, in some sense, a reflection on a town not only seated on the margin of the sea, but owning one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, and inhabited by a maritime people, that it should have allowed so long an interval to elapse without a well organized and flourishing Yacht Club. Beyond the expense there is nothing to allege against it, while in its favour there are powerful arguments. The recreation afforded by sailing is healthful and agreeable. Youth and middle age are all the better for the frequent enjoyment of pure sea air, while those actually engaged in working a craft acquire a knowledge that one day may prove useful. If Bombay were assailed by an enemy, we should be none the worse for possessing a few score men who could hand, reef, and steer; and if no enemy ever comes, those who engage in a manly exercise, like their valiant forefathers, will probably have added a few years to their lives, while they will certainly have passed many hours in pursuit of a pleasure, which not even the strictest Puritan can condemn. Therefore we wish every success to the project for reviving a Club which ought never to have died, and which, if re-established, will prove useful as well as ornamental to Bombay.

A telegram from London, printed yesterday, informed us of the death of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, a woman of mark and of no small political influence during the middle period of her life. Daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle, sister of the once conspicuous and accomplished Lord Morpeth, afterwards equally well known as Lord Carlisle, she had the beauty at least of the female scions of the house of Howard, and the social accomplishments which tell in all ranks. Her daughters, like their mother, were and even are renowned for their loveliness. One is Duchess of Argyle, another Marchioness of Kildare, a third Countess Grosvenor. Connected by marriage with several great Whig houses, it was natural that the lady who presided over Sutherland House, Trentham, and Cliefden, should find in society and politics a wide field for the display of her talents. A family from which sprung two earldoms, besides its own ducal honours, which united the Granvilles, Gowers, and Grosvenors, could not fail to play a conspicuous part in the private and public resorts of political persons. The Dowager Duchess was a favourite with the Queen, whose Mistress of the Robes she was for a long period. To her we may trace the influence which brought Mrs. Beecher Stowe and Garibaldi to Sutherland House. Lady Palmerston now alone remains of the few high dames whose personal characters combined with position gave them weight, not only in the Court, but indirectly in the Cabinet. The later years of the Dowager Duchess were unfortunately embittered by the ravages of a very painful disease, which has no doubt been the cause of her death. She bore up cheerfully against its agonies and the depression inseparable from it, and, carefully tended by one of the first surgeons of the day, Mr. Prescott Hewett, she survived until a respectable old age.

The Rev. G. A. F. Watson has been appointed joint chaplain at Poona.

The Rev. W. Jones, joint chaplain at Kurrachee, has been allowed two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

It appears that the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India has been postponed for a considerable period. When the mail last received left England, the intention was that he should come to India before visiting China, Japan, New Zealand, &c., and that his voyage should be in fact a tour round the world. The telegrams we published yesterday stated that he would pay his visit to India on the return voyage, and similar information, from some other source, seems to have reached other parts of India, for the "Pioneer" (Allahabad) of the 2nd inst. says—"An overland telegram announces that H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh has entirely changed his plans, and will not arrive in India until next September." It may either be that the "Galatea" will take a westward course from England and visit the American coasts before coming to India; or that the idea of a tour round the world has been abandoned and that the Duke will come round the Cape and take India after New Zealand, Japan, and China. The former is perhaps the more likely. It may have been thought undesirable to disturb Lord Mayo's studies only a month or two after his arrival in the country.

The rate of compensation for a complete set of soldier's bedding for the year 1868-69 is fixed (it appears from the "Bombay Government Gazette") at Rs. 16-15-0, as follows:—

2 Blankets, Europe, 7 by 4 feet, at Rs. 5-15-6 each	Rs. 11	15	0
2 Sheets of Sheeting cloth, 7 feet by 3 feet 8 inches, at Rs. 1-3-0 each	2	6	0
1 Suttrungee, 6 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 7 inches	2	10	0
	Rs. 16	15	0

The Government of Bombay has ruled that "in all cases of the transfer of houses in cantonments mortgaged to Government under the operation of paragraph 7 of G. O. G. I., No. 985, dated 15th October 1867, the application must show clearly how much of the original advance may have been recovered, and no fresh advance should be applied for, in behalf of the new purchaser, unless the recoveries amount to a considerable sum. Prior to the transfer, it is necessary that the new purchaser should formally acknowledge his liability for the monthly deductions from his pay in liquidation of the amount still due on account of the advance made by Government to the seller of the house, the acknowledgment being submitted in duplicate to the Quarter Master General for transmission of one copy to the Controller of Military Accounts."

The Rev. J. C. Waterhouse, formerly of Subathoo, lately of Singapore, succeeds the Rev. J. Baly as chaplain of Simla.—*Pioneer, Nov.* 2.

The 5th Bengal Cavalry, in course of relief, will arrive at Peshawur on the 14th December.—*Ibid.*

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub left Oghee on his way to Abbottabad on the morning of the 26th, escorted by the 2nd Goorkhas. The 5th Goorkhas were to march on the same day, and H. M.'s 19th Regiment on the following (27th Obtober).—*Ibid.*

Mr. Justice Boulnois, of the Lahore High Court, is advised to leave India, if only for a few months, on account of his state of health. The choice of his temporary successor lies, it is thought, between Mr. Cunningham, the Government Advocate at Lahore, and Mr. Jardine, M. A., the Professor of Law in the Agra College.—*Ibid.*

The "Sindian" (of Oct. 31st) learns from Hydrabad that famine, in consequence of the failure of crops, has become so severe in Kattywar as to necessitate hundreds of its inhabitants to travel down to Hydrabad to purchase grain, and return to their homes as soon as possible. The price of grain has, in consequence, increased considerably.

The Secretary of State has, upon the recommendation of the Governor-General, given his sanction to the proposal for two Secretaries to the Government of Bengal. Each of these officers will receive a salary of Rs. 40,000 per annum. No arrangements will be made for the permanent filling of these posts until the arrival of the Hon'ble Ashley Eden in Calcutta. The work in the Bengal Secretariat has no doubt increased sufficiently of late years to justify the appointment of an additional Secretary; but the public trust that in this measure may be seen the first step towards the abolition of that expensive and useless revenue agency—the Board of Revenue.—*Englishman, Oct.* 31.

THE ACTING COMMISSARY GENERAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was delighted by the gallant effort of "Justitia" to defend the acting Commissary General. An officer so very popular in his department, whose praises flow from the lips of all his subordinates, can never want a defender. I rejoice to know it, for it makes my task more agreeable. But how astonishing it is that "Justitia" will not believe in the disinterestedness of any one who criticises a public servant! It is my misfortune not to be believed; nevertheless I am bound to repeat that my interest in the matter, except in so far as I am a taxpayer, is *nil*. Evidently "Justitia" thinks, and for aught I know, Colonel Holland may think, that I am "in the department." Never was a greater mistake. I am not, and under existing circumstances would not be, in the department. I like to serve under just men, who are guided by public considerations.

As to the subject matter in dispute, be it remarked that "Justitia" does not answer the main allegations in my letter—namely, that, with whatever motives, Colonel Holland, *Acting* Commissary General, upset the arrangements of his predecessor and wasted the public money to gratify—what?—perhaps his caprices. That is the the gist of my complaint, and the statement of the facts which are not disputed was necessary to make it intelligible. "Justitia" makes a great point and quite overwhelms me by asserting what I never contradicted, "that it is not customary to allow officers to select their stations;" but unfortunately he does not repeat the table-talk that Captain C. was, if not allowed to select, at least permitted, to refuse his station. Can "Justitia" explain that? Until some explanation is offered, showing that there has been no reckless waste of money and no manœuvring in the manipulation of the arrangements, I shall continue to believe that Colonel Holland is not at Poona a heaven-born Commissary General more than he was in Abyssinia.

I am quite touched by the lesson in politeness graciously accorded me by "Justitia," and really moved by his notion of what constitutes "abuse;" but I can only regret, for the sake of the "services" to one of which he probably belongs, that he is incapable of believing in the disinterestedness—fact though it be—of

AN AGGRIEVED TAX-PAYER.

Poona, 4th November.

POONA.

Mr. F. Lloyd, Sessions Judge, proceeds on leave of absence to the Neilgherries shortly.

We have heard that it is probable that the head-quarters of the army will be transferred to Bombay on or about the 8th instant.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolapore left Poona for Kolapore on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The detachment of H. M.'s 2-1 Regiment, which is now at Deolalie, will march to Neemuch to relieve the detachment of H. M.'s 96th Regt. which will join its head-quarters.

It is rumoured that the 2nd Grenadier Regiment will be sent back in a month or two to Sattara, and we understand that the 23rd N. L. I. will be stationed at Poona.

By intelligence received from Sholapore it appears that just as the head-quarters of the 25th N. L. I. were stepping into the train, a telegram was received ordering them to stand fast at that station till further orders, and that the two companies alone left Sholapore for Bombay on the 30th October, en route for Burdah Chowkey, and have probably by this time arrived at their destination.

The 8th (King's) arrived at Poona yesterday (4th) morning at 4-20 A.M., the head-quarters, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Woods, at 5-30 A.M. Four companies, for want of accommodotion in the Wanowrie barracks, are quartered at Ghorpoorie as a temporary measure, pending the march of the detachment for Sattara. The regiment is very strong.—*Poona Observer, Nov.* 5.

STATISTICAL SLEIGHT-OF-HAND.

The "Englishman" of the 28th ult. says—"The 'Times of India,' in an article of the 22nd inst., furnishes us with an extraordinary example of what sleight-of-hand can effect in the manipulation of both facts and opinions. Taking the same figures with which Mr. Maclean lately showed that Bengal yields, without enjoying, a considerable surplus revenue, he has succeeded in demonstrating, to those who cannot see the deception, that she labours under an enormous deficit, from the effects of which she is relieved only by the compulsory contributions of her much-injured neighbours. The mode in which this is done is admirably simple. There being certain items of revenue in respect of which Bengal contributes more in proportion to her area and population than Bombay and Madras, these are all coolly struck out of the account, on the ground that they are purely imperial, leaving without any counterpoise those items in which the proportion is reversed. The items thus treated are salt, customs, and opium. The revenue derived from the two former sources is, says the 'Times of India,' contributed by the entire country, while that derived from opium is contributed by the Chinese. The one assertion is simply untrue: the other is delusive. Is it a fact that our salt revenue is contributed by the whole of India. The great bulk of sea-imported salt is consumed in the lower Provinces; a small portion reaches the North-West; but how much of it goes to Bombay or Madras? So with regard to customs generally. Looking over the list of our imports, we find some which permeate in trifling quantities beyond our Northern Frontier, but we find none which we can reasonably suppose to be consumed in any appreciable quantity by the people of the sister Presidencies. There would, no doubt, be some grounds for considering these sources of revenue imperial as between the Lower and Upper Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, but none whatever for so considering them as between Bengal and Bombay. On the contrary we have very little doubt that Bombay would lose more than Bengal, if that portion of the customs collected in either Presidency were struck out of the account, which represents goods consumed by the other. In the case of opium the claim of the 'Times of India' is even more impudent. Even if we grant, what is not the case, that the opium revenue is contributed entirely by the Chinese, on what grounds can Bombay, on the principle which the 'Times of India' insists on, of separating the budgets of the three Presidencies, claim a single pice of it? She might well envy the good luck which enabled Bengal to produce an article in such demand as to secure a fancy price for it: but on what earthly ground could she assert a right to share in the price of a purely Bengalee production? She might just as well claim a share in the profits of our indigo cultivation, or of any other of our special products which her soil of climate is incapable of producing. Really a proportion of the opium revenue, which it is quite impossible to determine, would be enjoyed by the Bengalee cultivator, if Government ceased to tax it, and to this extent it is not contributed by the Chinese."

The "Constitutionnel" says—"The 'Iberia' has stated that one of the first revolutionary banners hoisted in Madrid was displayed from the mansion belonging to the Countess Montijo, the mother of the Empress. The explanation is very simple: the Countess is in the country, and the revolutionary junta of the quarter, having installed itself in the house, hung out its flag from the balcony."

BARRACKS WITHOUT WATER.

The splendid new barracks for European infantry at Allahabad will be ready for use about the end of this cold weather. They will be the finest barracks in India, but at present there is not a drop of water procurable within half a mile of them. This necessary, however, had not been overlooked. On the contrary, the most transcendantally scientific schemes had been canvassed for supplying the barracks with water. It was to be raised by a patent steam-engine from the Jumna and conveyed by pipes to a reservoir, where it was to undergo the most delicate filtering. But these superfine methods were only discussed. In the meanwhile the barracks are almost ready for the men, and the men quite ready for the barracks, and there is no water.—*Pioneer, Nov.* 2.

DURBAR AT OGHEE.

SPEECH OF SIR D. McLEOD TO THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Sir Donald F. McLeod, arrived at Oghee on the 25th ultimo, and the same afternoon held a durbar. A correspondent of the "Pioneer" says it was an "undress" durbar—"at least those attending were ordered to appear in 'undress,'—and the native portion of the community certainly appeared to have carried out the order in the most liberal acceptation of the term, for a dirtier or more ragged set of ruffians than those who were presented to His Honor, I think I have seldom seen. As I heard a by-stander remark—'I suppose, poor fellows, they have been obliged to pawn their clothes to pay their share of the fine!' The young Khan of Umb was placed in a seat on His Honor's right hand and presented with a handsome sword, besides being crowned with a glittering head-dress, the badge, I suppose, of his Nawab-bahadoorship—(what an awful word to have to write!) The 'Jirgahs' of the different repentant (?) tribes were then presented in turn, the '*good* boys' getting small presents (chiefly pocket-handkerchiefs and cummerbunds), and the 'bad boys' some not altogether pleasing bits of admonition and advice, if one could judge by the look of their departing visages. The guard of honour was furnished in equal portions by the two British regiments. The whole affair lasted about an hour, and everybody went away, as reporters usually express it, 'very well pleased with the afternoon's entertainment.'"

The following interesting speech was delivered at the durbar by Sir Donald McLeod:—

"General Wilde, Brigadiers, Commanding Officers, Officers and Men of the Hazara Field Force,—As I have thus been brought into the presence, for the first time, of this fine force, it is right that I should address to you a few words of cordial welcome on your return from the late brief, but rough and arduous, campaign, after having successfully brought your labours to a close.

"So long as work remained to be done, it was deemed expedient that I should hold aloof, lest my presence should in any way embarrass those to whom the conduct of the military and political measures connected with the expedition has been so wisely and successfully entrusted. But now that the country, which was lately so excited, has been entirely tranquilized, and those who were at one time recusant and defiant, have now become submissive and friendly, circumstances have entirely changed; and it affords me peculiar satisfaction to have an opportunity of tendering to you the thanks of this Government for the important services which you have rendered to the State, and of assuring you that your bearing throughout has won the admiration of all whose opinion is of value. The late expedition has been in some respects unprecedented. I believe that so complete and well equipped a force has never before entered the Hills—it has fulfilled its mission with less sacrifice of life than has attended any of the many successful and admirably-conducted expeditions which have preceded it; and yet I feel assured that no force has ever caused greater consternation amongst those whom it was intended to coerce.

"If you had met with an enemy capable of offering you real or effective opposition, you would doubtless have had greater opportunities of earning personal distinctions; and your conduct on all occasions has shown that if the opportunity had been afforded to you, you would have turned it to the best account. But the imposing front which you exhibited, and the admirable system of arrangement which has characterized all your operations, at once paralysed and precluded opposition; and the contrast afforded by the stand made at the outset by the hostile tribes, when they were so ably and successfully resisted by my gallant friend Colonel Rothney, aided by the zealous and energetic Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, Captain Ommaney, as well as by the demonstrations made by them at a later period, when first confronted with this force in their own hills, as compared with their bearing at the present time, sufficiently attest the wisdom of the course adopted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in organising, with the approval of Government, a force which should be irresistible.

"I am well aware that there are many who consider that the only way of effectually dealing with the wild tribes of the frontier, is to punish with rigour, and even to exterminate all who take part in, or sympathize with, wanton aggression; but I do not myself by any means entertain this opinion. On the contrary, I am firmly convinced—and I believe that the conviction is shared by the head of the British Government in India—that a consciousness on the part of those tribes of their inability to resist us, combined with a sense of the moderation and justice of the power for the time opposed to them, afford the best possible guarantee for permanent tranquillity.

"Thanks to the wise and skilful arrangements of General Wilde,—ably supported by Brigadiers Bright and Vaughan, by the officers and men of the Artillery, and of every branch of the service, amongst whom I would desire especially to mention Colonel Dickens, and those serving under him in the Commissariat, whose services have been quite invaluable, and admirable in every way, seconded as these arrangements have been, on all fitting occasions, by the troops of our faithful friend and ally the Maharajah of Cashmere, as well as by the levies of the Nawab of Amb, and of the tribes of British Hazara, —the border races have seen—what I feel sure they never expected to see—an imposing force, accompanied by all the requirements of civilized warfare, penetrating through the rugged gorges and glens of their mountains to their highest peaks. They have learned that the forces of the British Government are able, when required, to reach their fastnesses, to destroy their homesteads and their property, and to punish all who may venture to oppose us. While countries which we have never before visited have been opened out to view, and found to contain whole areas of cultivation and stores of wealth far in excess of what had been previously opposed.

"Our Hazara neighbours must, moreover, have become satisfied from the moderation and forbearance they have experienced, that the British Government is as generous as it is powerful; that it has no wish to regard or treat them as enemies, and that the sole object it has in view is to maintain peace and order, and to promote the prosperity of all. They cannot but have been favourably impressed by the patience and fortitude with which you have borne all the exposure and privations to which you have been subjected, as well as by the admirable spirit of discipline and order which you have on all occasions evinced. I venture, therefore, confidently to predict, that the results of your late operations, though comparatively bloodless, will be quite as lasting as if most sanguinary retribution had been inflicted; while the effect produced will have been much more tranquilizing and beneficial. I cannot doubt that the lesson which the Hazara tribes have learned at your hands will prove a most valuable one, and that its good effects will speedily extend to other similar tribes, both far and near.

"No higher title to commendation can be gained by any army than to have proved itself equal to every duty required of it. This title you have most fully and nobly earned, and history will accord you the praise. Meantime the Government ought not to withhold its tribute of thanks, and I beg accordingly to tender once more to General Wilde, officers and men, the cordial acknowledgments of this Government, and to express the hope that in future years you will always be able to look back with pride and satisfaction to the events of the past three weeks in which you have been the chief actors."

Imperial Taxation.—A parliamentary return moved for by Mr. Bazley was published on Oct. 9 showing the rates of all taxes from which the imperial revenue of the United Kingdom was raised in the year ended the 31st March last, and of the aggregate amounts of the two previous years. The aggregates are as follow:—1866, 66,188,088*l.*; 1867, 67,220,883*l.*; 1868, 68,181,085*l.*

The North Pole.—Intelligence received at Gotha on Oct. 4, of the progress of the Swedish Expedition to the North Pole says that the highest latitude at which observations were taken was 80 52, which it reached on the 30th of August, and it is believed that the Expedition has been as far as lat. 81 10. Soundings were taken north of Spitzbergen, showing the depth to be over 2,100 fathoms, or nearly 15,000 feet.

Roast Donkey!—Everybody who has eaten roast donkey has pronounced it excellent. In flavour it is said to resemble turkey, though the colour is considerably darker. The accomplished *gourmet* is aware what animal it is that contributes most largely to the composition of the best sausages in the world—the Lyons sausages. The animal in question is a very clean feeder, cheap, hardy, and subsists easily at little cost, and it seems within possibility that donkeys may be reared on the poorest commons not only as beasts of burden for the use of the poor, but as a luxurious addition to the banquets of the rich; and since France, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Denmark, and other countries have taken to hippophagy, the donkey may be expected, at an early period, to make a successful invasion of the United Kingdom in a new character.—*Times.*

AN EPIDEMIC.

A correspondent, writing from Chuckdighee, speak of an epidemic that has broken out there—"It will be in the recollection of your readers that a pestilence broke out last year at Sahabazar, the largest village in the district of Hooghly, and depopulated it and adjoining villages. It has this year shifted into Chuckdighee, and is raging with great virulence on all sides. Pity that little or nothing has been done to arrest its spread. During the last week it has crossed the Damoodur, and unexpectedly attacked the poorest villages. There is not a hut in the cis-Damoodur, where fever has not made its appearance. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon is busily engaged with his out-door and in-door patients. The poor souls, unable to procure proper medical assistance or such food as they should take during illness, are suffering in the extreme, and dying away. The water in the tanks within villages is not drinkable, and most of the people have neither strength nor means to bring it from a distance."—*Indian Daily News, Oct.* 30.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO ENABLE NATIVE STUDENTS TO VISIT ENGLAND.

On 30th June last the Government passed a resolution, in which it was proposed to establish nine scholarships for natives of India, to be held on condition of a residence in Great Britain. The object it was stated was not only to afford to the students facilities for obtaining a University degree, and for passing the competitive examination for admission into the Indian Civil Service, but also to enable them to pursue the study of Law or Medicine, or Civil Engineering, and otherwise to prepare themselves for the exercise of a liberal profession. The scholarships were to be distributed over India as follows:—Madras 2, Bombay 2, Lower Bengal 2, N. W. Provinces 1, Punjab 1, Oude and Central Provinces alternately 1. Each scholarship was to be tenable for three years and to entitle the holder to an allowance of £200 per annum (besides £150 for passage money and outfit, on leaving for and on returning from England), and no candidate was to be less than 16 or more than 20 years of age. The scholars were to have the power of selecting, once for all, the course of study to be followed by them in Great Britain. It was further added—"The Governor General in Council is of opinion that, considering the present state of education in India and the general condition of the people, it is not advisable to award the scholarships wholly upon the principle of open competition. It is of great social and political importance to give to the sons of native gentlemen of rank and position a larger share of the advantages now offered, than they would be likely to obtain under such a system. In Madras, Bombay, and Lower Bengal one scholarship would be annually awarded on the principle of competition. For the remaining six scholarships, the Local Governments and Administrations would nominate persons whom they may consider to be duly qualified. In both cases the awards would be made under regulations to be framed by the Local Governments, with the approval of the Governor General in Council. No one should be selected who is not of ascertained good moral character, and who does not appear to be physically capable of undergoing the course of life and study which he will have to follow in Europe. If possible it was intended that the first scholarships should be awarded in December next."

This resolution was referred to the Government of Bombay for suggestions as to the best method of carrying out the measure.

On 31st July Sir Alexander Grant, the late Director of Public Instruction, wrote on the subject as follows:—"The Scholarships now proposed to be established should, I think, be designated, and dignified by some particular name. I would suggest their being called 'The Victoria Scholarships.' With regard to the Scholarship to be awarded annually in this Presidency *by competition*, it would be the simplest plan to ask the University to award it in connection with the First Examination in Arts. Such a prize attached to this Examination would give a great stimulus to the Colleges. As the results of the first Examination in Arts are annually made known during the first fortnight in December, it would be easy to assign the Scholarship in question on the 31st December, as proposed by His Excellency the Viceroy. A little more difficulty and uncertainty attaches to the adjudication of the 2nd Scholarship, which is not to be awarded by competition, but to which the local Government is to nominate, if possible, 'sons of native gentlemen of rank and position.' It seems to me questionable whether sons of Hindoo or Mussulman Sirdars could be found in this Presidency at once willing to accept such a Scholarship, and also 'able to read, write, and speak the English language with fluency and accuracy.' Sons of rich Parsee merchants could no doubt be found answering the qualifications, but these would hardly be the sort of persons contemplated. On the whole I should be inclined to suggest that for the first year at all events *carte blanche* be left to the local Government in the selection of their nominee for the second scholarship. The general object being clearly understood, Government should, I think, be left to choose to the best of their judgment without restrictions of age or otherwise."

The local Government expressed its opinion that the proposals were exceedingly well adapted to meet the demand now being made by educated natives for regulations to enable them to attain higher offices and a better position than they have yet held in the administration of India; adding that the terms offered seemed to be sufficiently liberal, and that His Excellency in Council had no alteration to suggest.

Having received communications on the subject from a number of the different Governments (that of the Bombay Government, however, had not been received) the Supreme Government passed a resolution on 18th September, in which it observed—"Two questions have been raised by the Governments of Madras and Bengal, which require some consideration. The Madras Government seem to wish that the scheme should apply to men grown up and in the public service, rather than to boys, or to very young men, with a view to the completion of their education. The Government of Bengal likewise adopt the views of their Director of Public Instruction, who seems to think that students of a somewhat more advanced age than that proposed in the sketch resolution circulated, will be in a better position to profit by the advantages of English education. The Governor General in Council, while unable entirely to coincide with the views taken by the Government of Madras, thinks that the limit of age at which the scholars shall be appointed may be advantageously raised to a minimum of 17 years and to a maximum of 21 years. The Madras Government also ask for a definition of the term 'Natives of India.' His Excellency in Council considers that it should be held to include only persons born in India and of purely Indian extraction. With these modifications, His Excellency in Council considers that the scheme may be fairly recomended to the Secretary of State for India, at whose suggestion it was initiated, who will be asked to make early arrangements in England with the various educational bodies on which the Governor General in Council considers the success of the measure will materially depend. The Local Governments will be authorized to take measures to put in force the scheme in this country at the commencement of next year in anticipation of the reply from the Secretary of State, which may be expected before that date. Although the Governor General in Council suggested that the competition should take place (whenever a competitive examination was contemplated) in connection with the First Arts Examination of the three Universities, it is not His Excellency's desire strictly to prescribe this line of action. He will prefer to leave the Local Governments to decide upon the exact mode of conducting such examination. His Excellency would only wish that in any case they should be carried on in connection with, and if possible by, the machinery of the Presidency Universities."

In a communication to the local Government, dated the 26th October last, Major Waddington, the acting Director of Public Instruction, suggested (1) that the scholarship to be competed for be placed at the disposal of the University, to be awarded in connection with next first examination in Arts; and (2) that graduates of the University within the prescribed age be invited to submit applications for the second scholarship to the Registrar of the University on or before the 10th December, and that the University be requested to decide on the claims of the respective candidates and to award the scholarship to the most deserving applicant.

A letter from the Spanish capital says that at the Palace, Three per Cent. Stock securities to the amount of 18 millions were found, but little jewellery. The servants said that the Queen had had it sent to St. Sebastian four or five days before the revolution.

Indian Gaols.—At a meeting of the Social Science Association, in the "Repression of Crime" section, at Birmingham, on the 2nd October, Miss Carpenter read a paper "On the Gaols of India," from official reports. Sir W. Crofton suggested the establishment of model gaols in each Indian presidency. After some discussion, the following resolution was unanimously passed, on the motion of Lord Teignmouth, seconded by Lord Houghton,—"That the section, believing from the Indian official reports that the state of prison administration in that country is not in accordance with the principles which have been adopted here, and not calculated to advance the moral and physical interests of the people of India, it is resolved that the council be recommended to urge, by a deputation waiting upon Lord Mayo, the necessity of investigation by the government, in conjunction with the heads of council."

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TEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIA—SPAIN.

LONDON, 31st Oct., Noon.

ustrian and Swedish Governments have
ed the Spanish Revolution.
rovisional Government has proposed to
reduction of 25,000 men in the Spanish

terday's sitting of the Austrian Reichs-
Conscription of 56,000 men was voted,
stry promising not to increase the effec-
gth of the army.

OF EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 2nd Nov., Noon.

H. Prince Arthur has been gazetted
t in the Royal Engineers.
3rd Dragoon Guards and the 4th,
rd, and 45th Regiments of Foot have
uthorised to bear the name of
ia" on their colours.
k of earthquake has been felt in the
England.
portant Circular has been issued by the
Government advocating an extensive
education. The Government has also
he right to hold public meetings.
m has recognised the Revolution.
voy has arrived at St. Petersburg from
of Bokhara bearing assurances of devo-
willingness to further the interests of
ian Empire.
ansport "Serapis" has arrived at Ports-
Carnatic" with the outward Indian mails,
for Bombay on the 1st instant at
hours before contract time).
omeward Bombay mail of the 13th Oct.
Suez on the 30th ult.

BOMBAY.

erve that Mr. Gottlieb Sigg has been recog-
the local Government as acting Consul for
Bombay.

th Criminal Sessions of 1868 will com-
re on Friday, the 20th instant, the Hon'ble
h Arnould presiding.

NANT-COLONEL E. SOUTHEY, R. E., has been
ppointed to act as Controller of Public Works Ac-
counts, in the room of Lieut. Col. Trevor, R. E.

We understand that the damage to the building and te material in which the fire occurred at Camatteepora on Wednesday evening is estimated at Rs. 89,000.

At the close of last week the value of silver ready f coinage in the Bombay Mint was Rs. 19,08,147; tat of the silver not assayed being Rs. 37,190. Of the tal, 18 lakhs belonged to the Currency Department.

It may be useful to the newly appointed Justices of the Peace, who have not yet qualified, to know that under Act XXVII. of 1864 they can qualify by making and subscribing the usual declarations before any other Justice of the Peace.

The following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer "Himalaya," Captain Lewis, to the Malabar Coast, Cochin, and Madras:—For Calicut—Mr. J. G. Smith.—For Calicut or Beypore—Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Bushby, and Mr. Grey.

The following persons amongst others have presented petitions to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying for the benefit of the Act XI. Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Nanjee Huruckchund, a broker.
Mucunjee Rowjee, a dealer in shares in different companies.
Thomas Edwards (Indo-Britain) a ,un-maker.

On Wednesday last the following additional cases of cholera were reported to the Health Officer:—1, Nowrojee Hill, recovering; 1, Tank Street, recovering; 1t Coombarwada, recovering; 1, Grant Road, recovering; 1, Tagleo Road, recovering; 1, Camateepoora, recovering; 1, Thackoordwar, recovering; 1, Kalbadavie Road, recovering; 1, Sonapore Gully, recovering; 1, Churneywady Lane, recovering; and 3, in Funnuswady, recovering.

The following programme of music will be played by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening:—

March		
Fifth Sonta		Mozart.
Quadrille	"Louisen"	Strauss.
Selection	"William Tell"	Rossini.
Waltz	"Village Rose"	D'Albert.
Galop	"Alabama"	Burckhardt.

The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 31st ult., as compared with the amount in circulation on the 22nd ult.:—

		31st Oct.	22nd Oct
Rs.	10 Note	Rs. 26,19,720	Rs. 27,34,290
Rs.	20 „	Rs. 16,39,800	Rs. 17,33,260
Rs.	50 „	Rs. 21,85,100	Rs. 22,69,250
Rs.	100 „	Rs. 76,72,400	Rs. 85,41,900
Rs.	500 „	Rs. 24,86,500	Rs. 23,82,500
Rs.	1,000 „	Rs. 2,64,90,000	Rs. 2,58,97,000
	Total...	Rs. 4,30,93,520	Rs. 4,35,58,200

Khanbhoy Hussonbhoy, manager to the firm of Moosajee Khanbhoy, yesterday appeared before Mr. Connon, and obtained a warrant against Mooljee Damjee, a mucadum of the firm, on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Concon, one Lewis Fernandez was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Reed, with wilfully trespassing in the Commissariat Depot at Colaba, and on conviction was fined two rupees.

Mr. John Henry Davies, Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, yesterday appeared at the Girgaum Police Court, and obtained a warrant against one Poochotee, on a charge of criminal breach of trust. It appears that the accused, in his capacity as assistant luggage clerk, had initialed a parcel ticket dated 26th April last for Rs. 101. The counterfoil of the ticket had been torn out of the parcels ticket-book; the amount had not been entered in the cash-book; and the money had not yet
the Company's credit.

famation Case.—Hetcooverbaee, woman,
Mohunjee, Kissordas Sewdass, Doolubhdass
nd Purshotumdass Bhundaree, yesterday
on a summons before Mr. Connon, acting
strate, to answer a charge of defamation
ainst them by Mr. Chubildass Lulloobhai.
peared on behalf of the prosecution, and
ee Dinshaw defended four of the prisoners.
tor said—I am a member of the Bhunsali
te. I know the defendants. All of them
um Bhundaree belong to the same caste.
s a Brahmin. I visited England in 1867.
g to England I gave verbal notice to the
ste-meeting held at the caste place called
situated in Cowasjee Patell Tank road.
meeting took any exception to my going
at I ed from England in August 1867,
I retu onths away. Next day after
o Bombay all the defendants except Het-
came to my house to see me. Kissordass
proposed to me to go to Nassick and
rtain ceremony as well as to pay a fine
0. Kissordass pretends to be the Sett
of the caste. They all said "If I
these things I should be excommuni-
objected to do anything of the kind,
left my house. Two days after that
ame to my office and threatened to turn me
if I did not do those things;—out of caste
ever. Four or five days after that Kissor-
at my brother's office and there stated that
Rs. 5,000 he would get me kept in the caste
y ceremony, or paying any fine." My
vidass Dwarkadass and Mr. Elmstone, who
Guzerathee, were present when he said this
sion. I had an interview with the defen-
ooverbaee, Goculdass, and Doolubdass three
the summons in this case was issued by
I was called by a messenger to this inter-
was received by Hetcooverbaee. There were
bers of the caste present, about nine in all.
aee said, "These parties are wanting to ruin
make you pay a fine for going to England;
t pay I shall have to pay." I told her she
pay anything for me on this account. She
ot to pay. A small portion only of my caste
me me for going to England. The
received me into fellowship without my pay-
e or going through any ceremony. Those
ived me into fellowship approved of what
y, and recommended me not to pay the fine
go through any ceremony. Next day after
iew with Hetcooverbaee, in consequence of
mething, I went to a shop in Bombay where
f the Temple of Shree Nathjee are kept, and I found an entry to the effect that I had paid a fine of Rs. 5-4 of my own free will. The same night several of my caste people came to me and said that they had heard that I had paid the fine and had submitted to the defendants, and had been admitted by them into caste. The majority of the caste have since blamed me for paying this money and threatened to put me out of caste with them if it is true. Of those who have so spoken to me are Narotumdass Tricumdass, Mohunlall Purmanundass, Doolubdass Bhoychund, and many others. I charge defendants with spreading reports that have lowered my character in respect of my caste.

At this stage of the proceedings His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till Wednesday, the 18th instant.

The total number of deaths registered during last week was 271, being a decrease of 10 as compared with the preceding week, 39 more than the total of the week ending 5th November last year, and 34 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 82 births were reported. The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city:—

Division.	Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other Diseases.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Causes.	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of reported Births during the week exclusive of Still-born.
A.	Colaba	19,161	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Fort, Southern	2,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fort, Northern	39,258	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	6	3
	Esplanade	7,809	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	5	1
B.	Market	75,402	1	..	..	8	10	..	..	19	17
	Mandwee	41,152	..	..	..	6	11	..	..	17	8
	Chukla	41,442	1	..	..	8	10	..	..	19	13
	Oomburkharee	63,020	..	1	1	11	13	..	..	26	4
	Dongree	60,559	1	..	..	2	7	1	..	11	5
C.	Dhobeetulao	71,795	1	..	..	7	9	..	..	17	..
	Phunusware	22,529	6	..	..	1	6	..	..	13	..
	Bhooleshwur	50,282	1	..	..	5	3	..	..	9	..
	Kharatulao	23,454	1	..	1	7	9	..	..	18	7
	Koombarwara	23,085	..	..	..	2	7	1	..	10	10
	Khetwaree	29,177	1	..	..	6	6	1	..	14	..
	Girgaon	21,595	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	1
D.	Chaopatee	6,184	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1
	Walkeshwur	10,094	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Mahaluxmee	9,144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E.	Mazagon	21,744	2	..	..	4	4	..	..	10	1
	Tarwaree	9,462	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
	Kamatheepoora	81,675	..	..	1	16	15	..	..	34	6
	Parel	7,002	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	7	..
	Seoree	5,042	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..
F.	Seo	12,078	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
	Mahim	19,459	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	6	1
	Wurlee	10,211	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	2
W.	Harbour	30,582	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
	Non-Resident and Unknown	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	2	8	..
	Bombay	816,562	18	4	3	106	132	6	2	271	82
	Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		22	2	..	82	96	3	..	205	

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Boodhist—Jain, &c	17		252
Brahmun	10	Jew	..
Lingaet	1	Native-Christian	13
Bhatia	5	Indo-European	1
Hindoo of other Caste	127	European	3
Hindoo Out-caste	23	Negro-African	1
Mussulman	57	Chinese	..
Parsee	12	Other & Unknown Races	1
	252	All Races	271

Total of the corresponding week in the preceding year, week ending 5th November 1867 232

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

Yesterday the second adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall,—the Hon. L. H. Bayley in the chair. The attendance of Justices was again very large, and the interest taken by the public in the discussion on the town duties question was manifested by the crowded passages. Mr. Crawford, we believe, is seriously ill, and therefore could not be present at the meeting. The discussion on the town duties question having been adjourned to yesterday, the first business was the resumption of the debate. On the chairman stating the question before the meeting, no gentleman rose to speak, and after a considerable pause the chairman was about to put the question to the vote, when Mr. Knight said the adjournment of the discussion had been moved by a gentleman on the other side, and therefore the other side was bound, according to the practice of deliberative assemblies, to put forward a speaker. No gentleman rising, Mr. Knight said he knew well that there were one or two gentlemen on the other side who wished to speak, but these gentlemen were simply lying in wait for the advantage of speaking after Mr. Knight. If, however, they would pledge themselves not to speak after him he would speak first. This proposition was received with some laughter; but no one rising to speak Mr. Knight said that if the other side was hard up for a speaker his side might supply one. Mr. Shantaram Narayen then led off with a long speech in support of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's amendment, and was followed by Mr. Narayen Wassodew, who spoke in favour of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee's motion. Mr. Knight then addressed a long, able and eloquently-delivered speech to the meeting. Several other gentlemen followed on both sides, and at about six o'clock the Bench divided on the motion and amendment, the result of which was that the amendment, calling upon the Legislative Council to proceed with the Town Duties Bill, was carried by 63 votes against 29. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers. The meeting then adjourned till Monday at two o'clock, when the Budget will come on for consideration.

MISS MARY CARPENTER.

The following circular, signed by two esteemed native gentlemen, has been issued in anticipation of Miss Carpenter's arrival in Bombay:—

Dear Sir,—As Miss Carpenter is expected to arrive in Bombay by the next mail steamer, it is proposed that we should form a deputation to receive her on landing. If you feel inclined to join the deputation, you will be good enough to meet at the Apollo or Mazagon Bunder, as the case may be. If the steamer arrives at night, Miss Carpenter will land at the Mazagon Bunder early the next morning. Each gentleman will, it is requested, make his own arrangements to get timely intelligence of the mail.—Yours faithfully,

VENAEK WASSOODEO.
ATMARAM PANDURUNG.

Bombay, 5th November, 1868.

MILITARY PENSIONS AND CIVIL SALARIES.

We lately published a despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India dated 9th July 1868, ruling, with special reference to the case of Major Raitt, Superintendent of the House of Correction, Bombay, who had been recommended to be exempted from the operation of the rule which requires that military pensions shall merge in civil salaries, that an officer who, having retired on a pension, obtained not on medical certificate, but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, shall draw his pension in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed. Enquiries having been made by the Accountants General of Bengal and Bombay, and from other quarters, as to whether the rule quoted above is applicable to officers of the Civil Department, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, or only to military officers in civil employ—the Government of India on 24th ult. passed the following resolution:—"Apparently the orders as they stand refer only to military officers in civil employ, but the Governor General in Council is of opinion that they might fairly be extended to all pensioned servants of Government, and he is accordingly pleased to declare that they shall be so extended."

FORT POLICE COURT.—5th November.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Thefts.—Mankoo Wittoo was charged with stealing a gold neck ornament from the person of a child, the property of Nuthoo Suckaram. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive twelve stripes. Syed Hoossein and Syed Bapoo, were charged with stealing a piece of calico, belonging to Rama Condoo, and on conviction were sentenced to receive ten stripes each.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—5th Nov.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

A Curious Case of Cheating.—Krishna Dama, Nama Sagam Barte, and Rowjee Mowanjee, Hindoo "Gosais" (beggars), were charged with cheating, and thereby inducing Bhagoo, woman, to deliver to them a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 118. It appeared from the evidence that on the 30th ultimo she went to prisoner's house to consult them as to what was preventing her recovering her health. They promised to make her well. The first prisoner asked her to take off the gold neck ornament from her person; and on her doing so, it was placed on the ground, covered with flowers, and worshipped! Prisoners commenced to mutter something over it. After this had finished the prisoner told her to let the ornament remain on the ground, to go to her house, and return again when they would give her the ornament. She made repeated applications to them for the ornament, but they would not give it up. Prosecutrix reported the circumstance to the police and the prisoners were apprehended with the ornament in their possession. His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry.

Threatening Language.—Mrs. Baker was charged with using abusive, threatening, and insulting language towards Mr. Joseph Mitchell, inspector Drainage Department, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. The Magistrate from the evidence before him remarked that the charge was unfounded, and ordered complainant to pay Rs. 15 to defendant as amends.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We now conclude our report of the proceedings at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Tuesday.

BILL FOR CITY SURVEYS AND AMENDMENT OF BOMBAY SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT ACT 1868.

The Honourable Mr. Ellis said that this bill had been already so fully discussed by the public outside, by the members of the Council upon the occasion of the first reading and also in select committee, where the committee had the advantage of hearing a gentleman who appeared upon the part of "the Bombay Association" and discussed the bill in all its details. This being the case, it was not required of him now to detain the Council at very great length in explaining the provisions of the bill; but there were some points upon which it perhaps might be expected that he should offer explanations. It had been asserted by those who at the outset opposed this bill, that an entirely novel principle was being asserted when it was assumed in this bill that Government had the right of taxing and deriving revenue from lands within the limits of towns and cities. Now he (Mr. Ellis) did not mean to say for a moment that there were not many lands in towns and cities, a very large majority in fact of lands in towns and cities in respect to which the Government at present had no right whatever to claim or obtain assessment or land revenue. But, he would maintain that this right as against Government was not an inherent right, but a right which had been acquired in the same way as in other cases, either by grant or by prescription derived from long possession. He need not go back to the days of Manu and the primitive ages to discuss whether the Government was the original lord of the soil, or whether any man who first dug that soil had the right to the land which he so occupied. Had it been a question of the right to mountain-tops, jungles and waste deserts occupied for the first time by man, there would be room for argument, perhaps, for in those places nature had done everything and man had done nothing. But it was strange that the argument had been applied to towns and cities which owed everything to civilization and to Government, and where it would be impossible to maintain law and order for a single day if all open spaces and open ground were to be considered, not as he (Mr. Ellis) asserted they were, the property of the public, held in trust for the public by Government, but the property of the first man who chose to seize and take possession of them. It must be borne in mind that cities had not sprung up at once out of jungle wastes. It was true many cities in India had been created at the sovereign will of a despot in a very short time; the dwellers in a city thus built could have looked to none but the sovereign of the city as the giver of the land they held. But to take the ordinary case of the slow growth of a city—how was the original hamlet found to have grown to be worthy the name of a city. At first, perhaps, there might have been a few squatters gaining their livelihood by the cultivation of the lands round their huts, and then fields had afterwards been used for building houses, but, usually, house-building began on an otherwise useless site, and it was the desire of the Government of the time to attract settlers, and by the conveniences offered that the mass of population had been drawn to a particular locality, and the first thing a Government had had to do was to offer free sites. Thus persons who had come with the permission, if not at the express call, of Government, had settled and made themselves houses upon spots assigned for the purpose by the Government. By degrees those cities had grown, and eventually it had been necessary to include in them not only unculturable land but even cultivated fields in their neighbourhood. It was within the knowledge of every one in the Council that at Poona, for instance, there were places which a very few years ago were mere bajree fields but which were now covered with bungalows. It was in this way that cities grew, and there could be no peculiarity in the land of cities to exempt them from the ordinary rules of land assessment. The lands within cities had been gradually taken in from the outside, and like those outside lands were liable to assessment by Government, unless a right to exemption had been acquired by specific grant or by long possession giving a prescriptive title. It was precisely for this state of things that the old Regulations were framed. Regulation 12 of 1827 was to his (Mr. Ellis') apprehension quite clear in including within the lands over which Government had the power of assessment, all land of whatever description, whether applied to agricultural or to other purposes, unless such lands were exempt under certain rules explained in the later chapters of that Regulation. And that this was no fanciful view, might be clearly proved from the fact that from the time the Regulation was enacted, until it was cancelled by the passing of Act VII. of 1863, the officers of Government acted upon it. It could not be known to those who had argued to the contrary effect, that it was the constant practice in the largest cities of Guzerat, for the collectors to serve notices upon the holders of such lands, just as such notices were served on lands outside a city whenever it was supposed that the holders were enjoying an exemption from assessment on insufficient grounds. The notice was to the effect, that on failure to prove a title within two months, the land would be assessed, and the assessment was carried into effect, the holder having the right of appeal to a civil court. He (Mr. Ellis) had seen many notices of this description which had been served upon the holders of land within the city walls of Ahmedabad, and he had written to the settlement officer at Ahmedabad, to send half a dozen of such notices for inspection with reference to the present discussion. Mr. Bulkley sent five or six notices, all of which might have referred to lands useful only for building sites, but regarding one there could be no doubt, for it was a notice served on a holder of land at the Teen Darwaza of Ahmedabad which, as all who knew Ahmedabad must be aware, was in the heart of the city, in a part very thickly populated and very thickly built upon. Out of the notices served in former days, some were decided in favour of the claimants, and some in favour of the Government, and a great many were still undecided when the Regulation ceased to be law. There seemed, therefore, to be no doubt, but that not only according to first principles, would it be natural to expect Government to have the right to assess lands in cities, but the same view was affirmed by the Regulation of 1827, and unquestionably acted upon from the date when that Regulation was first passed until it was cancelled. But although the right to assess existed, yet the principle of exempting lands built upon from assessment, had been very generally acted upon by Government for reasons of policy. In all small villages, for instance, it would be bad policy when the whole, or nearly the whole, of the inhabitants consisted of persons engaged in cultivation, to put any extra assessment on the lands upon which their houses were built. It was not necessary to assess such house-lands, because the contributions to the revenue were taken in another shape. As an illustration of this, he would call to recollection Act V. of 1862, which was passed in order to prevent those who held, free of assessment, sites upon which a house was built, from alienating such building sites, apart from the fields attached to them. The Act referred to a certain class of villages in Broach, in which the Bhagdaree system prevailed. In these villages the houses were on sites rent free, but attached to cultivated lands paying assessment. It was not uncommon, in execution of a decree, to attach a house and site, and the purchaser would make the holder pay rent, though the site ought to have remained free while the obligation in respect to the cultivated and assessed land remained untouched. To prevent the alienation of a free site except with the whole of the cultivated land in the Bhag, to which it belonged, Act V. of 1862 was passed. This example would show that the custom of giving a free site in villages was connected with the policy of giving cultivators land for a house without the obligation to pay rent. Moreover, there was another large class of villagers in Guzerat, called Narwadarees, which had recently been settled. In these it had been the custom to take rent for land upon which the subtenants' houses stood. It was desired by the Government that in the same way as in other small villages this rent or assessment should be remitted, but the Narwadars objected, and thereupon the Government could only say that as assessment had hitherto been paid, the Narwadars might still continue to collect it, and the assessment so levied would form part of the assets upon which the assessment to be fixed by Government on the whole village would be based. Accordingly, in those villages to this day, the Government continued to levy a share of assessment upon the land on which houses were built because the Narwadars, who had also a right and interest in such assessment, refused to give up their share of it. This example showed that even in small villages the land on which houses were built were by no means held free of all obligation to pay Government assessment. There were other villages in which the custom of paying assessment on houses-land, under the name of Ghurbharoo, still obtained. In larger towns there was the same right of Government assess, and if the amount of assessment was not large, there was more than one reason for this. In the first place, as before said, the greater part of the population received free sites, or even if they took the sites without permission, they had by long prescriptive right a title against any Government. In the second place it was very commonly the practice of Government to dispose of their right and interest in the rent outright, and it was usual for those who were about to build to ask that the land should be sold to them outright, and in this way, not only in the city of Ahmedabad, but in all Guzerat many pieces of land had been disposed of by auction. Thus in many instances in towns all right to the land or to assessment on it was given up by Government. In Broach also at this very time there were more than 300 holding embracing upwards of 35,000 square yards paying revenue and assessment to Government. In Surat, likewise, there was land similarly situated. Although the number of there holding was not very great, yet this was an additional proof that it was no new principle for the Government to take assessment from lands in cities. Indeed it was not easy to see how any distinctions could be made, as in the instance of Poona, it was no uncommon thing for culturable lands to be included within the limits of towns. These lands before liable to assessment could not, by the mere fact to their inclusion in city limits, become exempt. Such lands at least must be admitted to be liable to assessment; and again spaces not occupied within the limits of cities must be at the disposal of Government, for there was no one else to claim them. Government had always disposed of such lands without question. If this be the state of the case, it must be admitted that the provisions regarding assessment in the bill now before the Council conferred an absolute boon. If the laws which were applicable to land assessment had been strictly applied in cities, there would have been a great deal of dissatisfaction, not without reason, and it was on this account that some modification was necessary. It has been supposed that Act I. of 1865, referred to in the present bill, could not be applicable to lands in a city, because no express mention was made of such provisions therein, but at the very time when Act I. of 1865 was passed, the city survey of Ahmedabad was in full operation. It could not be said, therefore, that city surveys were a mere afterthought; and if there was no specific mention made of cities in the Act, it was rather from the larger and more important subject of agricultural assessment generally, having engrossed the attention of the framers of the Act, that no specific allusion was made in the Act, to the surveys in cities, and although special surveys were being carried on in cities, to meet the difficulties that had arisen in regard to assessment. Yet at the time it appears not to have been known that any special legislation would be needed on the subject. The work which had been begun was carried on without any special enactment, but as the work progressed it was clear that it could not be completed without some special enactment. The bill, as altered by the committee, was, as stated in the report, very much modified, and he had every reason to believe that the more intelligent of the persons who at first objected to the bill, were now thoroughly satisfied that its provisions as amended were exceedingly liberal, and that in its present modified form it was one which the Council need not hesitate to pass. He might mention that Mr. Shantaram Narayen, who wrote letters to the Council raising objections on the first introduction of the bill, had in a recent letter stated that the bill was, as modified, so satisfactory that any further discussion would be mere speculation. The principal alterations were detailed in the report now before the Council, and on these he need not detain the Council any longer. There were, however, one or two sections containing general provisions, on which he would make a few remarks, as he had not had the opportunity of doing so before. He had been asked with reference to section XX., why section 51 of Act I. of 1865 should be repealed. The reason was this: He was in the Council at the time that bill was passed and happened to know exactly how that section was inserted. It was not in the original draft, but at the conclusion of a lengthened meeting, one of the members of the Council said that Regulation 17 of 1827 was so closely connected with the bill then before the Council, that it would be well to read the latter as part of the former. As a mere technicality this was done, without any thought of the consequences. But Act I. of 1865 provided an entirely new machinery for the assessment of lands; this machinery was intended to supersede the machinery of Regulation 17, without however interfering with the unrepealed portion of Regulation XVII. on any points in which the new Act was inapplicable. The effect was that there became two concurrent modes of proceeding, one under Regulation 27 and another by the Act of 1865. Instances had occurred in which the Collector maintained his right to interfere in matters of agreement under the old Regulation, whereas these matters where by the new Act entrusted to the Survey Department, with the view to prevent any such collision, and the clashing of the two modes of procedure. It had been thought necessary to repeal this section. He might state that there was no ground for the apprehension, that by the removal of this section the title to hold land exempt from assessment would be affected in any way, because the provision of Regulation XVII. relating thereto had been entirely repealed by another Act and were no longer applicable. Those remarks would make it sufficiently clear that there was reason for repealing section 51 of Act I. of 1865, which was, as he could testify, put in hastily without any particular object and without calculation of the effect it would have on the Act in which it was inserted. Section 17 of the bill was also one which required notice, because it also altered a section of general application in Act I. of 1865. It was found necessary in order to prevent undue splitting up of survey fields, to make provision to the effect that in case of a decree of a Court dividing such estates, there should be no power to split up the fields once formed by the survey. But the Act of 1865 went further than was necessary, and in the Southern Mahratta Country inconvenience had been found to arise from the stringency of the clause. To remedy this a new section had been inserted. The object of the provision was simply to prevent the Courts interfering so far as to cut up fields into minute subdivisions smaller than public policy, and due regard to a good system of agriculture allowed. The present amendment confined the restriction to such minimum as may be fixed for each class of land in respect to the nature of the cultivation. For instance, there was a difference between a large dry crop field and a small richly cultivated piece of garden land, but in every case there was a minimum below which subdivision was not possible, or if possible, not expedient. A suggestion had been made to publish these minima in the "Government Gazette," but the great majority of the agricultural population were not readers of the "Government Gazette," and when the sections were considered in detail, he would propose that the record of such minima should be kept in the Mamlutdar's office, and be open to the public, which would be much more effectual than publishing in the "Government Gazette." There was another clause which required some notice, viz., section 18, which referred to talookdaree estates in Guzerat. It had been found there, that owing to the inability of Government to divide estates considerable hardships was often suffered by the small holders, owing to the great power and influence of the larger holders. The section provided further for the cost being paid out of the estates. There was only one other clause which required notice, viz., section 19, which had been inserted on the application of Mr Hormusjee Jehanghirjee, the proprietor of certain alienated villages in Salsette, who pointed out that the Act gave no power to Government to confer upon the holder of a village the authority exercised by village officers, in consequence of which omission he was put to considerable difficulty and inconvenience owing to the interference of the village officers. Since the clause was framed, Mr. Hormusjee had sent another letter, saying that what he wished for was not that the power should be given to Government to delegate such authority, but that it should be incumbent upon the Government to give it to the holders of the villages. Now, he doubted whether it was right to go so far. It seemed that under the Act in its present form there was no means of giving such power to any but the native revenue officers, and all that was wanted was to enable Government to delegate it to others. As a rule, Government would never give it otherwise than to the holder of a village, but there might be instances of joint holdings or a case in which there were two shares at enmity, and there might be a difficulty in giving the power to one of them; and it would be still more difficult to give it to both of them. It was better to keep the clause as it was. With these remarks he moved that the bill be read a second time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy said—His Excellency was aware that when this bill was first introduced there was great opposition to it, not only from the public but from members of the Council—among whom, he (Mr. Munguldass) was one. In the select committee they could not agree to one great point, about which the honourable member was, and still remained, of the same opinion, namely, that previous regulations included all lands within cities and towns. He (Mr. Munguldass) differed from him, and had the misfortune to be of the same opinion still. But Mr. Ellis, although he would not carry out all the improvements suggested to him, had made many alterations. He would not agree with all the objections, but he has been pleased, in deference to the wishes of many people in the interior, to make so many concessions that in its present form the bill was quite different from what it was, as His Excellency would perceive. The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis was pleased to offer this compromise, on condition that he (the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass) would agree to the compromise which he offered, and he (Mr. Munguldass) had consented to that, knowing that the concessions were so very great as almost to meet the wishes of the petitioners, and knowing, too, that it was to the interests of his countrymen to accept the compromise rather than incur the risk of having the point discussed in Council, where, in every probability, he would have been in a minority, owing to the great weight which the hon'ble member's opinion would carry. Therefore he (Mr. Munguldass) had no opposition to offer to the second reading.

The bill was then read a second time, and considered in committee.

In section XVII., clause 1, rule 3, after the word "Government," the following words were inserted: "A record of the minimum fixed shall be left in each talooka kutcherry and shall be open to the inspection of the public at reasonable hours." In section XIX. after the words "such notification," the following words were inserted: "or in any subsequent notification."

On section XXI. of the bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis said, with regard to the definition of towns and cities, it had been suggested that the words of the section should be qualified by a proviso requiring that the towns should contain a certain number of inhabitants; but no particular object would be obtained thereby; for if small towns were excluded from the operation of the Act, they would simply fall under Act I. of 1865 and Act VII. of 1863. There would be no object, therefore, in taking such towns out of this bill, and it would be of no benefit to them. He thought it might safely be left to Government to determine the matter.

The bill was ordered to come on for third reading at the next meeting of the Council.

An Incident on a Parisian Stage.—The *Siecle* says that on the 7th Oct during the performance at the Porte St. Martin of *Cadio*, George Sand's new play, when Madlle. Thullier (the Korigane), in the 7th scene, had to say to M. Roger (Saint Gildas) "Fly, fly!" and M. Roger was about to disappear, the actress was heard to murmur, "Ah! I can go on no longer I can go on no longer;" and was seen to fall flat on the stage. M. Roger, rushing from the side scene, and seeing his companion lying senseless, immediately caused the ourtain to be lowered. A moment after this it was again raised, and M. Tisserant, with an agitated voice, announced that Mdlle. Thullier, being seriously indisposed, could not possibly continue her part, which, indeed, was nearly concluded. The last scene, in which the Korigane did not re-appear, was played in the midst of much emotion.

Riots in Roumania.—The *Etoile d'Orient* of Bucharest gives the following details of riots which occurred at Galatz on the 3rd:—"The deplorable events of 1859 have just been renewed here against the Jews. The disorder commenced by a quarrel in the street, followed by blows between two children, one of whom belonged to that religion. The father of the other came to the spot and excited all the Christian population against the Jews. The troops restored order, but not before twenty persons on either side had been wounded. Several synagogues were devastated. The dorobantz and the frontier guard have been concentrated at Galatz, and the garrison of Ibraila has been sent for. The troops are encamping on the public squares. An inquiry has been opened."

A Clergyman on Mr. Gladstone and the Devil.—On Saturday evening, at a tea party held at Blackburn to celebrate the opening of a Conservative Working Men's Club, the Rev. H. Wescoe, vicar of St. Thomas's, Blackburn, said two statements made by previous speakers were painfully and awfully true. One was that the devil had made his head-quarters in London, and Mr. Gladstone was one of his generals; the other was that the devil was the first radical. These might seem exaggerated statements, but let them think for a moment and look at the union of church and state. Three times there had been an attempt to separate church and state, and in every case the agitators had come to ruin. The first instance that the All-wise gave of His government was that union of church and state in Heaven. The first agitator for the dissolution of that union was the devil, but in seeking to effect the dissolution of that union he effected his own fall. Again, the same wise Being gave us another instance of the nature of his government, and that again was the union of church and state. That was in Paradise, wherein it was the union of the church in Adam and Eve with the sovereignty of the All-wise. Satan set to work, and this time succeeded, and the result was the ruin of the church temporal. We had in the book of Leviticus another instance of a union between church and state, and when it was opposed it was the ruin of the church of the men and of the agitators. And though it might seem harsh, though it might seem an exaggeration of truth, he confessed that he felt appalled when he saw the sad and terrible parallelism there was between the enemy of all men and the leader of the radicals, now the enemy of the church. He strongly felt the parallelism and he would rather occupy his present humble position than Mr. Gladstone's.—*Manchester Guardian.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN DEBT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Many of your readers who, like myself, knew that there was a considerable sum due to Mr. Mull for the new organ in the Cathedral, must have been glad to see that he has at last brought the matter before the congregation. But if Mr. Mull expects to get a response to his appeal, I think he should put forward the whole of the case, and show how this large debt has arisen, and to whose kindness the present congregation are indebted for the legacy. If they undertake the burden of this debt, as Mr. Mull seems to wish they should, they are certainly entitled to every particular regarding it. How much the organ cost? Who ordered it? How much was subscribed originally? How much has been paid towards it since, by the proceeds of concerts and subscriptions? How much of the amount due is interest? And, lastly, how Mr. Mull incurred this debt, and whether h was induced to do it by promises of further subscriptions or any other help?

A full and clear statement of the case should be laid before the congregation, with full particulars of the amounts received and paid, and they will then be able to decide how they far are morally liable for the debt.

The idea of the congregation raising a loan is amusing, but this, I think, should be left to the fair sex; for I don't fancy there is any bank manager in Bombay would refuse them, particularly if they personally applied to him!—Yours, &c.,

CHURCHMAN.

Bombay, 5th November 1868.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—4th November.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

Mathooradas Muckoondjee & Co. vs. Jewraz Hurdare & Co.

Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Vakeel, for the defendants.

His Honor delivered the following judgment in this case:—In this case the plaintiffs seek to recover damages to the amount of Rs. 983-14-2 from the defendants, alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defendants' refusal to take delivery of 501 bags of new Hooda rice, purchased by defendants from plaintiffs under a contract dated 6th February 1867. The dispute has been pending between the parties for upwards of a year, the plaintiffs having been nonsuited by me on the 5th December 1867, after I had heard the evidence of no less than twenty witnesses in the case. An immense number of points were raised in this case by the defendants, but the only one that appears to me really material as to the quantity of the rice, which there can be no doubt was tendered to the defendants at the bunder, and had arrived ex "Henry Handly" as provided in the contract, and it is admitted by one of the defendants (Calla Govun) that he did examine the rice at the bunder, and did refuse to take it on the ground that it was of inferior quality. The breach of contract, if any, clearly appears to me to have been this refusal by Calla to take the rice, and therefore it appears to me to be altogether unnecessary to decide whether the alleged subsequent tender of rice in the Khoja Gully would have satisfied the contract or not. Now, as to the question whether the rice which Calla Govun saw at the bunder was up to the contract quality or not, the evidence appears to me to stand thus—The plaintiffs had a large quantity of rice landed ex "Henry Handly." They had two lots, one consisting of 1,100 bags, the other of 1,077 bags; and, after the refusal by Calla to take delivery, these were removed by the plaintiffs, and the lot of 1,100 was stored in plaintiffs' own godown at or near the Musjid Bunder, while the lot of 1,077 was stored in a godown in Khoja Gully, not the property of the plaintiffs, but from which, as far as appears to me, they were quite able to give delivery of the defendants agreed to accept the goods. Now, it appears that the plaintiffs, whatever they might have been able to do at the bunder, were not able to tender to the defendants any of the 1,100 bags stored in plaintiffs' godown; but they say, and I have no reason to doubt it, that they were ready to give delivery of 501 bags out of the 1,077 in the Khoja Gully. Now, it is somewhat unfortunate that, although both these lots were surveyed for the purposes of this dispute, the plaintiffs' and defendants' surveyors did not attend together, nor did they examine the same lots. The plaintiffs' surveyors examined the lot in the Khoja Gully, while defendants' surveyors examined that in plaintiffs' own warehouse; but this appears to me, owing to the evidence given by the plaintiffs, to become absolutely immaterial. The plaintiff, Muckoondjee, and his witness, Hurridass, state, in language which admits of no doubt whatever, that the quality of each lot was exactly the same, so that it appears to me I must take it as if each party's surveyors had examined, at different times, the whole lot consisting of 2,177 bags. If I be correct in this, I do not think there can be any doubt about the case. The plaintiffs' evidence stands thus: Mr. Lidbetter says he surveyed the 1,077 bags, that, the rice was Hooda, and that he "thinks" it was new. He, unfortunately, is obliged to add that, though well acquainted with rice generally, he was, then at all events, possessed of very little experience as regards Hooda rice. It was in fact the first season he had ever examined Hooda rice. We then have Ragoojee, who purchased some of this very lot of 1,077 bags, and his evidence is "It was middling, but merchantable, it was inferior, but still new Hooda." Now, I think, it will be admitted that this is exceedingly weak evidence on the part of the plaintiffs on the issue as to quality. On the other hand, we have for the defendants the clear, distinct, and positive evidence of Captain Blackmore, who examined, what for the reasons I have already given I must take to be substantially the same rice. What he says is "the rice I surveyed would certainly not be taken as Hooda rice." Not a suggestion was made as to want of knowledge of these goods on the part of this witness, and indeed so strong was his evidence felt to be, that I find the learned counsel for the plaintiffs' saying in his reply, "I would not argue the case if Captain Blackmore had actually surveyed the goods in Khoja Gully." Now, it appears to me that, on the evidence I have now gone through, the case must be decided. There are no doubt a host of other witnesses in the case, some of whom support the plaintiffs' case and some of them the defendants'. I say now, as I said before, when nonsuiting the plaintiffs, that I do not pass over the evidence of this large number of witnesses merely because they are Asiatics, while Mr. Lidbetter and Captain Blackmore are not. I rest my judgment on the evidence of the two witnesses named, because they were the professional and paid surveyors selected by the parties themselves. The others were volunteers, and were nearly all of them more or less interested in the result of the case. There must be a verdict for the defendants (costs Rs. 51).

The Ex-Elector of Hesse-Cassel has sent copies of his protest against Prussian encroachment, as he calls it, to all German papers. It is a big volume, full of hypocritical exaltation of the Right Divine theory. A Nemesis is visible in this, the worst tyrant of the Press when he had the power to be so, now appealing to that very Press for help and redress. Contemptuous remarks are all he has earned by his tardy conversion.—*Berlin Letter (of Sept. 30) in The Times.*

Elopement in West Sussex.—The following is copied from a Lewes paper:—"Considerable excitement has been created in West Sussex by the report that a clergyman's daughter, an only child, had eloped with her father's coachman. The report, however, proves to be too true; and from what we can learn, the facts are these. About two years since the clergyman in question, through the death of an old servant, engaged a young man as coachman, and to accompany his daughter when out on horseback as groom. Time ran on, and before many months had expired it was generally observed that when out riding, the coachman, instead of taking his proper place, a few yards behind the young lady was always by her side, chatting in a most familiar manner. Things went on in this way for several months, till at last it began to be noticed that the young lady's visits to the stables were not like the angels, 'few and far between.' Familiarity carried on between her and the coachman excited remark, and the latter one fine morning received notice from his master that after a certain time his services would no longer be required. The time arrived, the man left, and obtained a situation at ——, a small village near ——, as coachman, &c., in a gentleman's family. All went on very well, apparently, till about a fortnight since, when the young lady left her parents' house on a supposed visit to London. Instead of proceeding there, it appears she found her way to ——, and before many hours had passed away from the time of her leaving home she was married by special license at —— church to her father's late coachman. After the ceremony was performed she left the village and proceeded home, and on the following morning (Sunday) she took her seat as usual at the harmonia in her father's church, just as if nothing out of the usual way had occurred. However, before the day was gone the truth came out, the news spread like wild-fire in the village and neighbourhood and created the greatest excitement, for the young lady was not only respected, but beloved by all who knew her. She is highly accomplished and ladylike in the extreme, and what is more, is, or will be, possessed of 50,000*l.* Her age is twenty-seven. The most extraordinary part of the affair is that the bridegroom is nothing out of the usual way in appearance. As a description of him, we should say he has the appearance of what is commonly called 'horsey,' thorough coachman to look at, stands about five feet nine or ten inches high, full red face with no whisker and no address whatever. He is well known in the neighbourhood of this town. His father is a hawker of earthenware, and the mother is in the habit of going out charing. Much sympathy is felt for the rev. gentleman and his wife, who are universally respected.

THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.

In endeavouring (says Dr. N. Macleod in his "Address on India Missions," newly published) to sketch, however rapidly and imperfectly, the general results of all the combined forces I have alluded to, I must not omit to notice the religious school of the "Brahmo Somaj." The educated and more enlightened Hindoos occupy almost every position of religious belief between that of a little less than pure Brahmanism and a little less than pure Christianity. Some defend idolatry as being a mere outward symbolic worship of the one God everywhere the same, and also as a national custom; and, without opposing Christianity, they would have it remain as one of many other religions, asking, as has been done indignantly and in the name of "Christianity, which preaches love to one's enemies," "Why should the God of Jesus Christ be at daggers-drawing with the gods of heathendom?" Others are more enlightened and more sincere. Of these the greatest undoubtedly was the late Rajah Rammohun Roy, one of the most learned and accomplished men in India. In order to obtain a religion at once true and national, he fell back on the Vedas as embodying a pure monotheism, rejected at the same time the authority of all later Hindoo books, however venerable, from the oic Mahabharat and Ramayana down to the Puranas. did not, however, despise or reject the New Testament, but gathered from it and published "The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Happiness." He called his Church—for his followers were organised into a society which met for worship—"The Brahmo [the neuter-impersonal name for the Supreme] Shabha," now changed into "Somaj," or assembly. The position thus occupied by the Rajah is yet to a large extent maintained by the representatives of the old Hindoo Conservative party, whether their Church is called the "Veda Somaj" or "Prathana Somaj." But the Vedas having been found untenable by others, as tending necessarily to pure Pantheism, a religious system with better foundations was accordingly sought for, and after in vain endeavouring to discover it in "Nature," or to evolve it from "Intuition," the new movement has, under the guidance of Keshub Chunder Sen, approached Christianity. After having heard that distinguished man proach, and having seen the response given to his teaching by his splendid audience, numbering the most enlightened natives as well as Europeans in Calcutta; and after having had a very pleasing conversation with him, I cannot but indulge the hope, from his sincerity, his earnestness, as well as from his logic, that in the end he will be led to accept the whole truth as it is in Jesus. But of one thing I feel profoundly convinced, that the Brahmo Somaj, which numbers thousands of adherents, is to be attributed indirectly to the teaching and labours of Christian missionaries; and its existence, in spite of all I have read and heard against it, brightens my hope of India's future.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

(*Economist, Oct.* 3.)

The revenue returns continue unsatisfactory, but they give less reason than ever for exaggerated apprehensions. After a prolonged period of depression in trade, and the bad harvest of last year, a falling off was naturally to be expected; and during last quarter these influences continued in operation. The diminution, however, is not of a very formidable kind, although it is especially disagreeable to find ourselves stationary, or a little worse, when regular improvement had become normal. To a certain extent too the return for last quarter is a little more favourable than for the quarter just preceding, which was perhaps the most depressing of the present stationary period. Excluding the income-tax, where there is an increase for the very good reason that the rate of the tax has increased, we find that the diminution on all the great branches of revenue is rather less in last quarter than in the one preceding. The two quarters compare as follows:—

	June Quarter. Decrease.	Sept. Quarter. Decrease.
	£	£
Customs	43,000	14,000
Excise	171,000	116,000
Stamps	175,000	116,000
Post Office	30,000	10,000

And the taxes, while they fell off 30,000*l.* in the June quarter have increased 28,000*l.* in the last. Of course it is impossible to make much of so slight an improvement, but so far as it goes there is an appearance of a check to the progress of the decline which has been going on. If the improvement should be more than temporary variation, and really indicate a turning of the tide, the quarter now begun ought to show a more favourable result. For revenue purposes it will feel to some extent the beneficial influence of the good harvest of the present year, the effects of which will probably be still more apparent in the March quarter.

Owing to the changes in the income-tax it is altogether impossible to make out whether there is any other improvement here than what is due to the increase of the rate and the collection of arrears, or whether there is perhaps a real falling off in the income submitted to taxation. With the arrears from last year, however, and the new taxation there are 2,600,000*l.* more to collect under this head than there was last year; but the increase on the two quarters past only comes to 1,104,000*l.* The irregularities in the collection of the tax are such that this may be all that could fairly be expected in these two quarters, but it is useful to note how much there is left to make up. The amount of arrears as much as anything else is a sign of the depression that has occurred.

It becomes a matter of some interest now what bearing the facts have on the prospects of the budget. How far are the budget estimates being realised? In this view we fear the returns are more serious than they are with reference to the situation of the country. The aspect of the income-tax whose rate has been augmented is as we have seen unpromising enough; and the cardinal fact as to the other branches of revenue is that while the estimates for the present year exceed the actual yield of last year, the returns for the present year, so far as they have gone, show a deficiency. The estimate was for more, and less is coming in. The figures are worth looking at. The yield of last year and the estimate which is now being tested compare as follows:—

	Actual yield. 1867-68.	Estimate. 1868-69.	Excess.
	£	£	£
Customs	22,650,000	22,800,000	150,000
Excise	20,162,000	20,330,000	168,000
Stamps	9,541,000	9,650,000	109,000
Taxes	3,500,000	3,540,000	40,000
Post Office	4,630,000	4,650,000	20,000
			487,000

Altogether an excess of 487,000*l.* is expected on these heads over the actual yield of last year. But half a year has gone, and we find the following deficiencies upon the produce of that period only as compared with the corresponding period of last year:—

	£
Customs	60,000
Excise	287,0 0
Stamps	291,000
Taxes	2,000
Post Office	40,000
	680,000

The Government, in other words, expected 487,000*l.* more than a certain figure; and in the first half year alone they get 680,000*l.* less. We would not make too much of what appears on the surface. We may assume that the usual sound practice of following the calculations of the heads of the revenue departments was not departed from by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and these calculations would be careful enough. Those who made them may have taken into account a depression in the first quarters of the year, and reckoned on a recovery afterwards, so that they may come right in the end. But the fact remains that, unless the next two quarters show a gain of more than a million upon those of last year under the above heads, the estimate of the budget will not be made good. That there has been some disappointment is probable, as Mr. Hunt has already issued that 1,000,000*l.* of Exchequer bonds, which he took power to issue, though he rather expected it would not be necessary to exercise the power.

In a financial sense then there is reason enough for looking forward with some anxiety to the next two quarters' returns of the revenue. Even with the issue of Exchequer bonds, Mr. Hunt only anticipated a cash surplus of 722,000*l.* to "strengthen the balances;" and it is doubtful if we shall stand so well when the year closes, unless the expenditure is curtailed.

A New Horror.—An American has invented an advertising bell to be attached to bulletin boards, walls, fences, and so forth, to attract attention to the advertisements pasted thereon. It is operated by a coiled spring with clockwork gearing, and when wound up and set running it will sound at intervals of a few seconds continuously for a week if desired.—*Grocer.*

The Steam Shipping of the United Kingdom.—On Oct. 9 a parliamentary return, moved for by Mr. Thomas Baring, was published, showing in a tabular form the whole of the steam vessels registered in the United Kingdom on or before the 1st of January last. The number of vessels on the register was 2,850, having a gross burthen of 1,310,038 tons.

The "Siecle" says—"We are going to witness a spectacle of disarmament, but it is not that of Europe. It is known that war has existed for several years between MM. Pereire and Mires. Arbiters who have lately intervened have succeeded in reconciling these hostile bankers. Peace is made! The signatures were affixed on Tuesday evening."

According to a letter from Tachken of the 22nd ult. to the "Moskwa," the Emir enjoys "perfect health." The same communication reports that the markets of Central Asia are glutted with green teas from India. No fewer than 5,000 camels laden exclusively with this fragrant leaf have recently arrived at Bokhara. In addition to the Jews in the place an extensive English company is said to be engaged in this commerce.—*Express.*

A HOME VIEW OF OUR FRONTIER POLICY.

(*Evening Standard, Oct.* 9.)

Twenty-three wars in less than nineteen years; and with what result? To protect, ineffectually, a frontier of less than eight hundred miles. There are three objects which we may be supposed to have in view when fighting for our Indian boundary on the North-West. Two can only be justified upon Macchiavellian principles. The third represents a policy. We might either vindicate our campaigns on the mountains by the pretence that we need a rampart of natural citadels to hold against possible aggressions from the only power in Europe now jealous of our Oriental rule; or we might plead the necessity of elevating our remote health stations from the plains to the hills; but neither of these representations would excuse a spoliatory system. There is, however, an alternative. We are bound to defend our Asiatic Empire. Concede that Russian progress in Central Asia is a bugbear; allow that native chiefs ought not to be annexed simply because British India is deficient in sanitary centres; the fact remains that we have incorrigible neighbours, uncivilised and predatory, who are the perpetual enemies of the British dominion. It is useless to think of alliances in these quarters. No conventions will ever bind the Huzaree or the Wahabee tribes. Their religions, their traditions, their prejudices, their superstitions are, and ever have been against us. Their region is the seat of a conspiracy, historically important, to oust the English from India. This is the belief of their fanatics and the text of their temples. Long ago we learned from the Mahrattas and Rohillas the lesson that imported Europe and Mahommedanised India could not dwell in tranquillity together. Well, and to what has it come? The three able Commissioners of the North-West, of whom one is at present a general, reported, twelve years since, that there would be no defensible Punjaub frontier while the robber races were left unsubdued. These, be it noted, are people without dynastic or proprietory rights. They are invaders and intruders upon the soil. Their princes belong to no hereditary lineage; their faith is foreign, and they have cost our empire millions upon millions of money. It is perfectly well understood that, apart from their miserable jealousies and pretensions, we are committed to a course of peace and neutrality upon our Indian borders. Yet it may be discovered in the end that the burden of twenty thousand military police, kept up on a war footing, is a grievance which our Indian Exchequer cannot afford. These straggling nationalities, which have no aptitude for commerce, and no predilections, except for war, close an immense expanse of the world against our trade and are, without intending it, of prodigious service to our industrial competitors. But what do they represent that we should respect? It is idle to talk of their natural independence. We must, sooner or later, come into irreconcilable conflict with them, as the citizens of the United States are coming, once more, and fatally, into conflict with the Red Man, who will not forget his tomahawk, war paint, and character as a "noble savage." Of course no government should extinguish the liberties of any state, no matter how wild or wretched, without necessity; but what are these tribes? They inhabit the caverns—they infest the ambushes of the earth. We have had enough to do with their complicated intrigues, and the time has arrived for occupying permanently the true limits of our Eastern Empire. Nothing beyond the most sentimental and ridiculous enthusiasm can affect a tenderness for Wahabee or Hazaree freedom. We might as well plead for the social rights of the Neapolitan lazzaroni, or the political rights of the Abruzzi brigands. It is merely a question of evil or well-being to our Indian subjects. These little wars conduce to enormous taxation. And, moreover, they are not wars so very little. The force brought together to cow a population of bandits and assassins on our North-West frontier numbered nearly twice as many as the legion which delivered the Abyssinian captives. We hear little of the expenditure; we seldom listen while these dull statistics are explained in Parliament; but we shall have before many years are over, to determine whether or not British India shall possess, in her own territory, a decisive resource of defence. We have found our account, very likely, in many a border struggle; but when are these difficulties to cease? In India, let us not forget, is stored up for us a magnificent future. It may be, in times to come, our America, our Russia, our China. It might make us independent of the world. But empires are nothing if not complete. What is the policy which regards a fortress as safe when its fortifications are in the enemy's hands? These North-Western tribes are our implacable foes, and will never cease from troubling until they are our unquestioned subjects.

THE WAR WITH THE RED INDIANS.

A Philadelphia correspondent of "The Times" writes as follows on the 25th Sept.:—

There is a slight lull in the political campaign just now, public attention having been drawn away from home matters by the news from the South and West. Riots and murders are the burden of all the intelligence from the South, while a new crop of Indian atrocities has startled us from the West. The fact has suddenly become apparent that the few thousand troops now composing the military force of the United States are too small a body either to maintain a military government in the South or to keep the Indians in order on the frontiers, and that they are utterly unable to perform both tasks at the same time. The President, finding the need of troops most urgent in the Indian country, has, with General Grant's approval, been drawing off some of the companies from the Southern States and sending them to reinforce General Sherman's small army; and this has caused complaint on the part of violent partisans that the Indian troubles in the West are exaggerated in order to furnish an excuse for weakening the garrisons of the Southern States, so that the ex-rebels there may be able to carry the elections. The Indian difficulties, however, are not coloured to suit a purpose; for nearly every tribe on the plains appears to be making war against the United States.

On September 16, the Indians made a raid upon a party of Governvent surveyors near Fort Kearney, in Nebraska, captured all their waggons and implements, and killed a flagman. The other surveyors saved themselves by a judicious flight to the fort. In Montana the troops have been forced to abandon some of their isolated posts, and the Indians are constantly cutting off their waggon trains, burning houses, and in other ways harassing them. The same reports come from Idaho and Colorado. In Kansas and Texas the Indians are kept under some sort of control, the troops being stationed in those States, while other sections are almost completly abandoned to the savages. General Sully is engaged in driving the hostile bands out of Kansas, while last week the troops in Texas had a battle with the Apaches, in which that troublesome tribe was defeated with a loss of 60. "The only way to deal with the Indians is to pursue them to their villages and destroy their huts and stores of food, and this was done in the case of the Apaches. On September 15 there was a contest between the troops and t Cheyennes in the Indian territory, in which t Indians ran away, after losing 12 killed. Wh the soldiers generally manage, by superior ta tics, to defeat the savages whenever they co together, the Indians sometimes, by planni ambuscades, retaliate upon the troops. September 17 a party of Indians stole so cattle on the Republican river, one of the he waters of the Missouri, and ran off with the A party of 50 soldiers, under Colonel Fo syth, pursued them from Fort Wallace. Fo syth followed the Indians about 90 miles a found that he was ambuscaded. He hastily i trenched himself behind logs and piles of earth and in this way was able to defend his camp from capture, and to successfully resist a charge made by the Indians. The savages, who were supposed to number 700, poured a murderous fire into his little camp, and Forsyth—having lost two men killed and 20 wounded, his own leg being broken by a ball, and his second in command being mortally wounded—sent scouts to Fort Wallace for assistance. These scouts had to crawl two miles on their bellies to get out of the camp through the Indians, and, as they could travel only by night, took four days in getting to the fort. Afterwards other scouts came in the fort, and reported that all the food at Forsyth's command was exhausted and that the men were living on horseflesh; then a third scout arrived with the intelligence that Forsyth was dying, his second in command was dead, the only surgeon that was with the party was mortally wounded, and that the Indians still hemmed in the half-starved survivors and might at any moment make an attack that would result in their capture and a massacre. Various detachments of troops have been sent to rescue them, and the result of the affair is awaited with interest.

General Sherman commands the handful of troops in the Indian country, but his force is notoriously inadequate to maintain peace on the frontier. To the Governor of Colorado recently he sent a despatch, telling him to assure the people of that territory that, "if they want to fight Indians, they can have all they want." He adds:

"General Grant promises me more cavalry, and now that the Indians are clearly in the wrong, I will not prevent your people from chastising them, if they are really in earnest; but it is more than one small army can do to defend every ranch in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, and Kansas. The settlers should collect and defend their own property, leaving the regular troops to go after the Indians."

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NEWSPAPER ERRORS.

It is a standing source of wonder to those who know the rate at which the modern newspaper is written and printed, that it is so free from glaring errors. Still occasionally an amusing blunder may be met with. And considering the rapidity with which the affairs of every day life are conducted in America we should be prepared to find the result of an oversight in print- [illegible] ers more frequently in trans-Atlantic [illegible] own journals. The "New York [illegible] Gazette" gives a list of ridiculous [illegible] is kind from which the following [illegible]

[illegible] gfield "Republican" tells of a horse [illegible] ay in that city "throwing out the driver and cutting a severe gash in one of his hind legs."

A Connecticut editor gives an account of a man who "blew out his brains after bidding his wife good-bye with a shot gun."

Here is a peculiar freak of nature from the Granite State:—"During a recent severe thunder-storm in our vicinity a cow was struck by lightning and instantly killed, belonging to the village physician who had a beautiful calf four days old."

Let us chronicle the affecting inscription on a tombstone lately erected in New York: "Erected to the memory of John Phillips, accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

A notice of a recent steamboat explosion in a Western paper ends as follows: "The captain swam ashore. So did the chambermaid; she was insured for 15,000 dlrs. and loaded with iron."

A political paper in Minnesota in advertising the election of its candidate, says that its "standard-bearer Charles E. Flandran has twice laid down his life to save Western Minnesota from being devastated by the Indians."

A Wisconsin paper says:—"During a fierce thunder-storm near Mount Desert, the lightning came down through the roof of a house and bed, upon which lay a husband and wife, throwing the man out of bed, thence into the cellar and out through the drain, and then ploughed up the ground to the barn yard, where it killed a cow."

An editor referring to patent metallic air-tight coffins says:—"No person having once tried one of these coffins will ever use any other." This last statement probably contains more of the "elements of truth" than most puffs.

The article quoted from does not mention that famous sentence with which a Western editor once pathetically closed a lengthy article:—"The subject is by no means exhausted but we have no rum for further remarks."

Among blunders of malice prepense, the following is a felicitous example of bad punctuation:

"He enters on his head, his helmet on his feet, armed sandals upon his brow; there was a cloud in his right hand, his faithful sword in his eye, an angry glare."

Nor is it on the other side of the Atlantic only, that people trip themselves up over an awkward sentence, as witness the following from an advertisement in a London paper which duly sets forth the claims upon the public of a "Mr. Russey, 482 New Oxford St., inventor of buttons for trowsers that never come off."

Here is another gem extracted from a Parliamentary document:

"Notice of motion, May 22. Dog's registration bill (Ireland)—Mr. Longfield, to move the following clause:—

Every dog found trespassing on unenclosed land unaccompanied by the registered owner of such dog or other person, who shall on being asked give his true name and address, may be then and there destroyed by such occupier, or by his order."

Query—Is it intended that the "dog," if he gives his true name and address shall be destroyed; or is it the "owner or other person" who is to be destroyed for the offence of giving his true name and address.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct. 29.*

SUICIDE OF A CITY MERCHANT.

The obituary announcements in several news papers record the death "from the effects of an accident" of Mr. Walford Greatorex, a gentleman aged only 40 years, and one of the partners with his aged father, Mr. Jeremiah Greatorex, in the well-known Manchester warehouse firm of Bradbury, Greatorex, and Beale, of Aldermanbury. The circumstances of this gentleman's death, as detailed at a coroner's inquest held before Dr. Diplock, Coroner for West Middlesex, are very painful. Mr. Walford Greatorex was a married man without children, and lately resided with his wife in Cleveland-square, Hyde Park. A few weeks since he left London for Scotland on a tour of relaxation, and while in the Highlands symptoms of an affection of the brain were observed by his friends, and under medical advice he was sent back to London. On reaching his home no improvement was perceptible, and it became necessary to place the unfortunate gentleman under medical care in a private asylum at Sudbury, near Harrow. This was only a few days since, and on Friday last [illegible] who also resides in Cleveland-square, [illegible] ained the great age of 85 years, sent [illegible] man-servants down to Sudbury to [illegible] er his son's health. While the ser- [illegible] engaged in listening to the atten- [illegible] rt of his patient's condition, Mr. [illegible] reatorex contrived to leave the [illegible] gh the garden unobserved, and without either coat or hat he immediately ran off across the fields in the direction of the London and North-Western Railway. His absence was immediately discovered, and chase was made after the unfortunate gentleman, who ran with great swiftness, and actually swam across the Grand Junction Canal in his efforts to escape capture. On reaching the railway he went on to the metals, and there stood with his arms upraised as if signalling the driver of an approaching train (the Bletchley ballast train). Being accustomed to receive instructions from platelayers occasionally, and believing, from his appearance at a distance, that Mr. Greatorex was a man of this class who wished to communicate something to him, the driver, without stopping the train, leant over his footplate and was in the act of listening for what he supposed would be instructions, when he observed the unfortunate man disappear under the leading wheels of the engine, by which his body was literally cut to pieces. The parties in search came up directly afterwards, and the circumstances of the calamity were at once apparent. The jury, on a review of the above facts, returned a verdict of—Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.—*The Times, Oct. 9.*

The Military Strength and Finances of Spain.—The "Prussian Moniteur" publishes the following:—"The Spanish army is at present composed of 41 regiments of infantry (each of two battalions), 20 battalions of chasseurs, one regiment of veterans (three battalions), forming the garrison of Ceuta, altogether 68,357 men; of 80 battalions of provincial national guards, giving an effective of 67,309 men—total, 135,866; of 18 regiments of cavalry of the line, each 4 or 5 squadrons, and 2 squadrons of light horse—altogether 13,004 men; 10 regiments of artillery—12,927 men; and two of engineers (each two battalions) 4,759 men. To these troops must be added the Royal halberdiers, the gendarmery, &c. In 1865 the entire strength of the Spanish army was estimated at 236,000 men, but there are besides numerous troops in the colonies. The term of military service is—for the cavalry and artillery 7 years, the infantry 8 of which 5 in the line and 3 in the provincial guard. Substitution, for a money payment is permitted. The fleet comprised, in 1866, 6 armour-plated frigates, carrying 194 guns, 11 screw steamers, armed with 469; 3 paddle steamers, bearing 12—in all 120 vessels, having an armament of from 1,000 to 1,200 pieces of artillery and manned by nearly 15,000 sailors. The ordinary budget for 1866-7 showed—receipts, 2,684,540,000 reals (each 25 centimes); expenditure, 2,636,929,000. To this must be added the extraordinary budget of from 500 to 600 millions reals, the receipts shown in which are for the most part derived from the sale of public property. At the close of 1865 the alienation of those domains had produced nearly 7,206 millions of reals. The debt of the State—not including the floating portion, estimated at 1,600 millions,—amounted in 1866 to 18,000 millions, upwards of 4 milliards of francs.

An Eminent Chinese Merchant.—Californian papers mention the death of Chy-lung, a Chinese gentleman, who for 18 years has been in business at San Francisco, his trade in Chinese products extending over a large part of the Pacific coast. The firm had houses of business also at Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, and Yokohama. He was a man of high honour, noted for his liberality towards the needy of all nations, greatly respected, an enterprising merchant, and a polite gentleman. Recently he was afflicted with dropsy. He might perhaps have recovered, but he obstinately adhered to the practice of the Chinese physicians—of whom he had five—and died according to rule and like a true son of the Central Flowery Empire, in the faith of Confucius. The Chinese do not style their mercantile houses as we do, J. Smith and Co., or B. Jones and Son, but each store or firm has some poetical appellation, and the merchant is known by that name generally, as Chy-Lung, or Hop Kee. The style of the firm "Chy-Lung and Co.," is simply a fanciful appellation meaning as near as it can be translated into English, "the beneficent dragon." By this dagnation or title he was usually known, but his real name, as seen on the coffin plate, was Chun-Look. He leaves a fortune of 500,000 dols. at the least. The *Alta California* describes the funeral:—"His remains, clad in costly robes of embroidered satin, were laid on a mattress in the store, and covered with a rich red satin fabric. The usual incense sticks and coloured wax candles were burning at the foot of the body, and vessels containing tea, pork, rice, and eggs were by the side. There was a quantity of brown paper cut into slips, on each of which was a Chinese inscription. These were burnt by the friends of the deceased, as they arrived to view the remains, and the ashes placed in a cauldron close at hand. The Buddhist priest, clad in a blue satin robe, conducted the ceremonies, using a bell and cymbals, and from time to time passed burning paper over the corpse. At the conclusion of the chanted prayers, the body was placed in a metallic coffin, and carried to a hearse, which was followed by a large number of carriages, and many of our citizens on foot. The body was placed in a receiving vault at Lone Mountain, to be eventually removed to China, for final interment there."

THE IRISHMAN'S SHARE OF THE OFFICIAL LOAVES AND FISHES.

(*Daily Telegraph, October* 9.)

It is told of the great Lord Bute—and of others also, but the story belongs, we believe, by right, to the Scottish Premier—that he asked a *protege* what he could do for him, and that the answer was, "make me a Scotchman." The irresistible habit of pushing on, is an old joke against the Scotch; but it will soon be a question whether we must not change the application of the jest, and represent Irishmen as the beings who are born under a lucky star. The latest fact is the appointment of an Irish Dean to an English Bishopric—an act of just reciprocity so rare that it becomes remarkable. But that nomination by no means stands alone. The Governor Generalship of India is almost the highest executive office under the Crown. Sir John Lawrence, the retiring Viceroy, is an Irishman; Lord Mayo, the new ruler, is also an Irishman—as if the Hibernians "held the gorgeous East in fee." The retiring Governor-General of Canada is an Irishman; the new Governor is also an Irishman. It is not worth while to speak of minor colonial offices like those of South Australia, Tasmania, and others; indeed, a short time ago "every Governor in Australia was an Irishman"—but let us return home. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is an Irishman: a rare, though not an unprecedented fact. The Archbishop of Dublin is an Irish man; which also is not unprecedented, though infrequent. The Lord Chancellor of England is an Irishman. The First Lord of the Admiralty is an Irishman. Before Lord Mayo's retirement there were three Irishmen in the Cabinet—a fact entirely novel. We do not deny that Mr. Disraeli deserves a certain credit for this patronage of Irishmen in various departments of the State; it is well, no doubt, to convince our rather touchy and jealous fellow-subjects that the old saying, "He has the curse of Swift—he is an Irishman, and a man of genius," is a bad, bitter sarcasm, without a particle of truth. There are keen critics who can see, in a picture or poem, beauties and meanings that the artist or author never imagined; and we almost fear to be accused of similar shooting beyond the mark, if we say that it is possible to discern the outlines of a policy, if policy it can be called, in this generosity of the Premier towards the Irish of to-day. He knows what he cannot do—he cannot rise to the height of effecting equality and carrying justice into law; but he can be generous in his patronage and gifts. He is a friend of humanity after a new style; he does not make inquiries about grievances, but he does give the sixpence, and is only too delighted if the Irishman should "drink his honour's health." We all know the thirst of Irishmen for places. They are a poor and clever nation, with a contempt for the slow, toilsome processes of money-making in trade; and their young men, as a rule, prefer an ensigncy in a marching regiment, or a little berth in a Government office, to that desk in a merchant's office which sometimes leads to the fortunes of a millionaire. To them enters the delightful Disraeli with a shower of situations: he has no policy to speak of, but he holds in his hand places without end; and, if remedial legislation is Mr. Gladstone's forte, a rich supply of loaves and fishes springs up under the Premier's smile. Nor are his gifts merely personal; he is ready to make public grants. Who wants an Irish harbour enlarged? Let him apply at the Treasury between ten and four. Who wants donations for new Colleges, and Institutions, and Central Halls in Dublin, Belfast, or Cork? They have but to ask and receive. In short, Mr. Disraeli will grant the Irish anything whatever, except that bare and simple justice which Mr. Gladstone perversely holds out—spoiling his rival's game.

We have referred to this lavishness in place-giving as possibly, in Mr. Disraeli's notion, standing in lieu of statesmanship and equity; but the idea is not his—it is old. Sydney Smith put it in his own way when he said, "*Erin go bragh!* that is not the proper cry. Let us have 'Erin go breeches without holes in them'—'Erin go bread and cheese'—'Erin go bellyful of good pudding.'" We also know the men who say "Let us not mind sentimental grievances; what the Irish most want—want badly—is money to reclaim their land, money for their manufactures, money for their fisheries, their harbours, and their own pockets." Certainly no one can have any doubt respecting the actual want, nor the readiness of Irishmen to take everything they can get. It was of an Irishman that somebody said, "If you gave him England for a farm, Scotland for a hunting ground, and Ireland for a demesne, he would ask the Isle of Man for a potato garden." But the wisest observers of Irish society have doubted the eventual efficacy of money grants given for political purposes. In the first place, those grants are seldom well laid out; and, secondly, they are rather apt to demoralise the recipients. The English Treasury actually lost seven or eight millions advanced for public works in the year of the famine; the money was squandered, and there is literally nothing to show for the expenditure, while, sad to say, the outlay created no gratitude in Irish minds. Justice, not gifts, may seem hard, cold measure for a people like the Irish; but it is in truth twice blessed. It is good for the English people to rise to the height, not merely of making gifts out of their abundance, but of sacrificing ancient prejudices and doing what is right; it is good for the Irish people to stand, not in the attitude of beggars asking alms, but of freemen demanding justice. There is a healthy, bracing atmosphere in the politics that do not turn immediately or exclusively on comforts, prosperity, or cash, but rest on higher things—on the enforcement of equal rights, the reign of religious liberty, the triumph of perfect freedom. When the English people demanded, in thunder-tones, the Reform of 1832 and the Repeal of the Corn Laws, they asked substantial boons for themselves; but when they insist that the Irish Establishment shall be removed, they call for an act of righteousness that will not bring to a single Englishman the smallest material advantage or pecuniary gain. It will be a noble lesson for life to the younger men of the present generation; and it is likely to uplift our politics into a higher and purer air. Not less healthy will be its effect on the Irish people. They will learn that they are no longer to come as plaintive petitioners for English places and English grants, and whining objectors to English laws. They will learn that they have a right to justice, to redress for the past, to equal laws; but to no more. They are not to be the recipients of either special insults or special boons; they are to stand on a level with their English fellow-subjects—all treated alike, without exclusive fear, favour, or affection.

Of course, we have no wish to deny that a fair share in Imperial offices is part of the first right of the Irish people; nor do we for a moment sneer at Mr. Disraeli's generosity as unjust. But this thing he ought to have done, yet not left the other undone. We like his appointments; but is he nothing more than a dispenser of patronage under the Crown? Lord Melbourne used to say that he trembled as he opened every letter, for fear it should announce the death of a Bishop—foreseeing the trouble that the patronage would bring. But Mr. Disraeli, renouncing other cares of State, must take a positive delight in distributing the loaves and fishes of official life. As he once said of Lord Russell, he is "by no means wanting in well-regulated party feeling;" but he selects the better men of his own side, and he has committed no glaring offence. He could have chosen no Tory so suitable as Dr. Mansel to fill, at least to occupy, Dean Milman's place. Dr. Magee, the new Bishop of Peterborough, is a graceful if not a great preacher, an urbane pastor, and an Irish gentleman of remarkable discretion and taste. His appointment, besides, has in it a touch of consolation thoroughly after the genius of a Disraeli—it tells the disconsolate and soon to be disestablished Irish Church, "You may lose your Irish preferments, but we will not forget you here; we are one Church, and to prove it here is a bishopric to begin with." It would be cruel to cavil at such an act, even if the appointment were not in itself really good. But after all—when we have remembered this shower of good things into Irish laps—we must, though without meaning to be rude, point out to Mr. Disraeli that he and his party cannot escape from their antecedents. They have bestowed on Ireland many places; but, unfortunately, with the single exception of Judge Morris, the recipients have all belonged to the always petted Protestant minority. Thus even the most generous Conservative Premier that Ireland has ever known, can do nothing better than follow in his appointments the Tory rut of Percival, Castlereagh, Saurin, and Co. Man—not even the Irishman—does not live by loaves and fishes alone; and a nation cannot always be coaxed or corrupted out of its rights. When Mr. Disraeli has quite done giving away his good things, we shall still require Mr. Gladstone to initiate justice and begin the reign of equal law.

A New Jerusalemite Settlement.—A party of well-meaning but misguided enthusiasts arrived at Constantinople last week from Wurtemburg, *en route* for Palestine, to found a New Jerusalemite settlement, to be called the "Temple," on Mount Carmel. They belong to a new and said to be a rapidly increasing Suabian sect, which, in many points of faith and practice, seems to be a cross between Plymouth Brethren and Bible Communists. The recent experience of the analogous American colony, which has made shipwreck of health and fortune in the plain behind Jaffa, should deter them in time from proceeding farther with their impossible project. Happily for them, the Porte is not likely—the late protocol notwithstanding—to make the free grant of three square miles of and which they have come to ask for their location. If it did, what with Arabs and tax-gatherers, they would soon wish themselves back near the Neckar.—*Levant Herald.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

Correspondents.

Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Exchange.

6 months' sight	at 1s. 11 3/8d. per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 1/4d.
3 do.	at 1s. 11 3/16d.
2 do.	at 1s. 11 1/8d.
1 do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d.
On demand	at 1s. 11d.
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s 10 15/16d.
Circular Notes	at 1s. 10½d.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Current Accounts

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.......... BOMBAY..........
MADRAS............ KURRACHEE.......
AGRA.............. LAHORE..........

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 monthssight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4 do.	1/11 1/4
3 do.	1/11 3/16
2 do.	1/11 1/8
1 do.	1/11 1/16
On demand	1/11
On Scotland	1/11

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 23rd October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	1s. 11½d. per Rupee
4 do.	1s. 11 /8d.
3 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
2 do.	1s. 11d.
1 do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
On demand	1s. 10 7/8d.
On Scotland do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
On Ireland do.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. perannum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5
3 do.	3

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 1/2d. per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 5/16d.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.
2 do.	at 1s. 11 3/16d.
1 do.	at 1s. 11 1/8d.
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11d.

Interest.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5
Do.	12 do.	6

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

Commissions.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Subscribed Capital	£928,200.
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Reserve Fund	£ 38,000.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.

J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.

R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.

W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.

W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.

R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.

E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. Sawer Esq.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England

and

National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

"	6 "	5 "
"	12 "	6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

CLARET.

MEDOC.

A very superior breakfast or cup Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 16

CLARET.

SAINT JULLIEN.

An excellent dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 21	Rs. 24

CLARET.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE.

A very fine, full-bodied, dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 25	Rs. 28

The superior character of the above Wines are so well, known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of the

NEW CONSIGNMENT,

will fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supply.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY and SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by Bholanauth Sen, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1¼.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummun Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown COD LIVER OIL.

"I am satisfied that for Medical Purposes no finer Oil can be procured."

JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Half Pint Bottle, each	1 12	2 0
Imperial Pint Bottles "	3 0	3 8
Imperial Quart Bottles "	6 4	7 0

Imported by

TREACHER & Co., (Ld.)

FOR SALE, just landed ex "Monarchy" and "Rinaldo," the following articles of superior quality and quite fresh, viz:—

Cabin Biscuit, in Barrels.
Navy do. " do.
Oatmeals, " Tins.
Split Peas, " Barrels.
Suet, " Casks.
Dessicated Milk " Tins and Bottles.
Hops, in 1 lb. Tin.
Malts, do.
Muscatel Raisins, in Tins.
Chocolate, in 4 lb. Packs.

Apply to the undersigned,

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S PANCREATINE AND PANCREATIC EMULSION

for the digestion of Cod Liver Oil,

"Palatable and more permanent in its effects than Cod Liver Oil."—Dr. Dobell on Turberculosis.

"Reports of 185 Cases of Consumption treated with Pancreatic Emulsion."—See Lancet, *Nov. 11 and* 18, 1865, *and Nov.* 17, 1866.

"The Pancreatic Preparations are in high favour."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

"*I have not seen any Pancreatic Preparations that can be relied upon except Savory and Moore's.*"—Dr. Dobell *on First Stage of Consumption*

Pancreatic	Cash Rs. 1 12.	Credit Rs. 2 0
Pancreatic Emulsion	Cash " 3 0.	Credit " 3 8

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—A few Single-seated Children's Perambulators left from the last Shipment will be sold at a moderate prices, to close account. As a fresh consignment is expected shortly.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed.

A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole

Two very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaetons, painted dark green and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

The above three Carriages are expressly built to order for India by Jones of Southampton.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.

A Second-hand English-built Cab Buggy.

A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.

Just landed ex "Monarchy."

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wings to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

A new Pony Travelling self-driving Park Phaeton with hind Seat, by McNaught and Smith.

And Also,

A property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Landed Ex "Timour."

A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windower.

The Property of an Officer.

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

3 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Suliaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett, with Lamps.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

2 Ditto very small self driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
4th November 1868.

NOTICES.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on Sale at Government Ice House, No. 2, Apollo Street.

HEGT AND WYTENHORST, SHIP-CHANDLERS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, RANGOON, with a Branch Firm under the name of HEGT & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, BASSEIN.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality. Charges moderate. Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

Prize Medal Exhibition, 1862.—*Class* 26.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS,
GRAVEL LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers. Machine or Press, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
" for Jobs, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
" for Book-work, per lb.	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
" for superior Book-work	3s. 4s.
" for Woodcuts, per lb.	5s., 7s, 6d.
" for Woodcuts extra fine	10s.
Coloured Inks, per lb.	3s., 4s., 5s.
" fine per lb.	7s. 6d., 10s.
Copper-plate Ink, per lb.	3s, 4s.
Lithographic Ink, per lb.	3s., 5s., 8s., 12s.
Varnish, per gallon	12s., 15s., 20s.

Messrs Parsons, Fletcher, and Co. having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

⁂ Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *coolling, refreshing*, and *mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
Sweet as the Rose

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt, at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.
" Bird's-eye "
" Cut Cavendish
" Returns Tobacco
York River "
Carolina Rose.
Golden Gem.

Havana Tobacco.
Persian "
Latakiah "
Oronoko "
Imperial "
Smoking Mixture.
Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINES.

The following popular remedies, having stood the test of many years, can be safely recommended; more particularly to those who are beyond the reach of medical aid.

CHOLERA MIXTURES

(With and without Opium),
AS PRESCRIBED BY Dr. LEITH.

For emergent cases of Cholera these Medicines have been found invaluable, and are used, and recommended, by the Local Government.

☞ N.B—For Mofussil Districts full directions are given in the Marathi and Guzerathi languages.

PREPARED BY TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In bottles at	3 8	4 0

TREACHER & Co.'s

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE,

Possessing Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic Properties.

As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Griping, this Mixture has been found invaluable; and the Proprietors have every confidence in recommending it in all such alimentary derangements.

This Mixture is more particularly suited for cases of Diarrhœa and Dysentery; and no Company or Householder should be without it.

In bottles at Rs. 1, 2, and 4 each. Prepared solely by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR,

(*Prepared from Dr.* Rubini's *formula.*)

This remedy in simple forms of Diarrhœa, and also when Cholera is imminent, is of immense importance.

	Cash Rs. As.	Credit. Rs. As.
In bottles price	1 4	1 8
" "	2 2	2 8
" "	3 8	4 0

CHLORODYNE.

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Dr. Collis Browne's	0 12	0 14
Do. do. second size	1 12	2 0
" third size	3 0	3 4

POGSON'S

COMPOUND BAEL POWDER,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as
Specific for Dysentery and Diarrhœa	9 0	10 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic. Cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES—316 Regent Street, and 17 Waterloo Place, London.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached in 1867 the sum of £363,250 as against £349,143 in 1866.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Chairman of Directors.

General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.

Directors of Indian Branch.

Andrew Hay, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.
H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.
Edward Morriss, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay.

Medic Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Secretary in India—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in Bombay without reference to Home Office.

C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.

Bombay, Sept., 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

Holloway's Pills.—The Law of Life.—The present is a fitting opportunity for drawing attention to the few points on which health hinges. All impurities must be expelled from the system immediately their presence is discovered. Wear and tear must be compensated by suitable food, which, when thoroughly digested, must enrich the blood with its nurative elements. The alterative virtues exerted by Holloway's purifying Pills exaatly meet these requirements, and they further exercise distinctive and peculiar powers in strengthening the nerves and regulating the circulation, whereby secretion and excretion are accurately adjusted. These excellent Pills keep all the natural functions so fairly balanced that they prevent, or speedily subdue, headache, dizziness, nausea, bilious attacks, fevers diarrhoea, dysentery, and similar maladies.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London,

WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.

Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).

William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D. Town Hall, Hours; 10 to 11 a. m

Solicitors—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland & Peile.

Agents— " Ewart, Latham & Co.

City Agent—The Manager, Delhi & London Bank (Ld.)

Bankers—The New Bank of Bombay.

" The National Bank of India.

Secretary—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.						Age.
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE ADN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.

11, Lombard Street, London, E. C.

Directors.

Chairman—Charles F. Devas, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—William Stevens, Esq.

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.
James Goodson, Esq., M. P.
Archibold Hamilton, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.
R. Musgrave Harvey, Esq.

J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M. P.
F. Halsey Janson, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Abraham J. Robarts, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1868.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—Five Millions Sterling.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P.

James Helme, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild.
Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Life—Head Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.

William Hickman, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Ac ount tants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.—On Wednesday, the 11th day of November 1868, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Heeralall & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 30th day of August 1867, by order of the Mortgagee, Bawa Peerally Bablootjee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Tatia bin Gunnoojee Soorvay and Wittoba bin Gunnojee Soorvay, all those pieces or parcels of Land or Fazendaree Ground, with the messuages, tenements or two dwelling-houses built thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the south side of Bellasis Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 76 and 77, and containing by admeasurement 40 feet long by 34 broad, and 40 feet long by 25 broad, respectively, or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the property of Luximon Matrajee Patell, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Bhawana Gatee, on the south by the range of Mullaha.

At 4 p.m.—Lot 2nd.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Fazendaree Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the south side of Oomercary Pacady Row, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 63, containing by admeasurement 25 feet in breadth and 71 feet in length, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Hureeba Dhoobee, on or towards the west by the house of Mahadjee Bajee, on the north by public passage, on or towards the south by Oomercady Pacady cross lane.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at their Office, No. 6, Rampart Row, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

30th October 1868.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.
No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE NATIVE JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, the undermentioned Jewellery belonging to the Estate of Afzel Begum, late of Lucknow, deceased, consisting of Gold Neck Ornaments, Gold Ear-rings, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl and other Rings of sorts, Gold Bracelets of sorts, a pair of Gold Bajoobunds, several Earrings with Pearls, Gold Foot and Hand Ornaments, a Silver Hooka with surpose and mouth pieces, a Silver Plate and Cover for Tumbler, a Silver Vasdan with cover, a Silver Rosewater Pot or Goolabdanee, a Silver Fire Dish, a Silver Spittoon, and variety of Gold and Silver Ornaments.

Also,

The articles of Jewellery belonging to the Estate of the late Hurrichund Nehalchund, deceased, consisting of Gold Dorahs or Neck Chains, Ear-rings with Pearls, a Gold Neck Har of Madelias, a Gold Arm Pouchee with Rubies and Green Stones, a Gold Bhicballie with Pearls, Gold Bajoobunds with Madelias, Finger Rings, a Puddock with red and white stones, a Roorax Neck Mallah set in Gold Wire, a Silver Watch, &c. &c.

The above will be on view from FRIDAY, the 6th.

GENERAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED,) IN LIQUIDATION.

Notice is hereby given that all the Assets and Liabilities of the above Company will be sold by Public Auction, by order of the Liquidators of the said Corporation, at the Rooms of RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer, No. 19, Meadow Street, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m.

A list of particulars can be seen on application to the said Auctioneer.—Dated Bombay, 4th November, 1868.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th November, 1868.

AUCTION SALE of very elegant and costly Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, a first rate English Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Pianoforte, Carriages, &c., at the Bee Hive, Chinchpoogly Hill.

This Day, Friday, the 6th instant, Messrs. Bomanjee Dosabhoy and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his above residence, the very elegant and costly Household Furniture, &c. &c., of H. T. Binks, Esq., proceeded to Europe, the same comprising rich, plain and cut Glass Ware with Decanters, very handsome White and Gold, White, Blue and Gold, White, Green and Gold, and White, Pink and Gold, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services; best Plated Ware, such as a Set of Dish Covers, four in number, oblong and square Hotwater Curry Dishes, Salvers, Table Candlesticks with Flowered Shades, Ice Pitcher, Cruet and Egg Frames, Bottle Stands, Spoons and Forks, Fish Knife and Fork in Leather Case, Tea Set, &c., and Table Cutlery, &c.; the very elegant and costly open carved Blackwood Furniture, made expressly to order, consisting of an English Mahogany Telescope, a Set of blackwood in 2 pieces and a blackwood Round Dining Tables for 9, 12, and 14 persons, very elaborately open carved Circular, Pier, Lady's Writing and Work Tables, Conversation Couches with crimson silk lining and springs, with Drawing Room Chairs to match, Easy, low, long arm, and Dining Room Chairs, Teapoys, Book Shelf, Hatstand, a first rate English Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Pianoforte with Glass on pedestals and Covers by Soundy and Co., English Mahogany and Blackwood Carved Music Chair and Stool, Plated four Light Hanging and Bronze Table Argand and Reading Lamps, English Iron and Blackwood Camp and Child's Cots, Large Blackwood Almira, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Gown and Clothes Presses, Sideboard, Dressing and Washing Tables, Cheval and Dressing Glasses Screens, Rich Oil Paintings and Engravings in maple and gilt frames, handsome Carpet and Rugs, Table Ornaments Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense and Godown Articles, and Sundries.

At 2 p.m.

1 Second-hand English-built Cab Buggy, on C Spring by Kinrop.
1 Ditto Country Ditto.
1 Lady's Side Saddle.
1 Lot of Old Harness.
1 Water Cart with Cask and a White Bullock.
2 She Goats.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 6th November, 1868.

BENNETT AND COMPANY

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets.

By order of Manodass Suvuntram, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Jeevanjee Moorarjee—

5 Bales of India Drills.

Few Cases of finest Virginian Tobacco.

40 Tarpaulins of sizes.

Few Kegs of Ox Tongues, asorted Head Dresses, Braid, Flowers, Gofferd Ribbon, Gloves, Boy's Porkpie Hats, Lady's Night Caps, Alpaca Coats, Water-proof Hats, White Crape, Lady's Collars, &c.

At 1 p. m.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, PIANO, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, &c., the property of a Gentleman (proceeded to Europe), the same consists of rich cut wine leaf pattern Glass Ware, Handsome Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services, best Plated Ware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4 Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Soy Frames, Bread Basket, Epergne, Waiters, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, a Mahogany case containing set of Spoons and Forks for 12, a do. Dessert Knives and Forks for 12, Cutlery, &c.; elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as round Dining Table, a set of Camp do. in 2 pieces, Side Board, Dining-room Chairs, partition Screen, Circular, Pier, and Writing Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Foot Stools, Chiffonier, Horned Hatstand, a handsome Drawing-room Carpet with Border, an excellent Marble Clock, Bronze Figures, Table Ornaments, Pictures, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte by Butcher and Company, English Iron Folding Cot, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horses, few Books, Wine, &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ASSETS OF THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the abovementioned Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst, at 3 p. m., the following:—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the abovementioned Company, of and in a number of debts due to the Company by sundry Contributories, the lists of which may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Claims against 49 Contributories of the abovementioned Company in respect of unpaid Calls amounts to Rs. 85,350.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, &c., at No. 82, Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory.

On MONDAY next, the 16th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, &c., the property of Captain C. F. Keays, Assistant Commissary General (leaving Bombay.)

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF BARGES.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, the following Barges, viz.:—

1st "Alexandra" Barge of 53 1/4 Tons registered, No. 3098.
2nd "Pharkay" do. 51 3/4 do. do. No. 3174.
3rd "Forerunner" do. 39 1/4 do. do. No. 3173.
4th "Lion" do. 50 1/2 do. do. No. 3173.

FOR SALE.

Three thousand five hundred Pin Cartridge cases for Breech-loading Guns, 16 bore, complete, with Wads for loading.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in the Elphinstone Buildings, commanding a fine view of the Harbour, very suitable for a Married Couple, or two Bachelors. Apply to MESSRS. BENNETT & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

12 Sets best English German Silver-mounted Single Harness.

Bombay, 6th November, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
7 do. do. Madapollams.
3 do. do. Jaconets.
6 do. do. T. Cloths.
2 Cases Furniture Chintz.
A few sets plated mounted Gig Harness.

At 2 p. m.

On account of the underwriters—

A handsome and light English-built double-seated Brougham, complete, by H. Black and Sons, London.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock in Trade, Furniture, &c., of the well-known business carried on for many years under the name and style of ROGERS and Co., Chemists, Rampart Row, Fort.

Comprising:—Chemicals of all descriptions, Medicine Chests, Stationery, Photographers and Veterinary Surgeons' Requisites, Articles of Domestic Usefulness, Flavouring Essences for Ice Cream, &c, Smokers' Desiderata, Perfumery of Undisputed quality and Soap very old and now of rare manufacture, Medicines, Empty Sodawater Bottles, Glass Tubing, Furniture.

The Sale will be resumed on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, and will continue on each successive days, (FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS excepted) until the whole be concluded.—The Sale on each day will commence at noon, and for the guidance of purchasers it may be estimated that not more than between 300 to 400 Lots will be sold in one day.

Descriptive Catalogues are now ready, and may be had on application, and the property is now on view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Liquidator of the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED) at 2 p. m. on MONDAY, the 16th November, the outstanding debts still due, and owing to, and the remaining Assets of the said Company.

N. B.—For full particulars see *Times of India* of the 30th ultimo, and *Bombay Gazette* of the 3rd instant.

Bombay, 5th November, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM ANDERSON MAIN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. Galignani and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. Pharoah and Co.